THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JUNE 1806:

With a View of MONZIE HOUSE, *Perthshire.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from May 26. to June 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
May 26	29.9	46	61	——	Clear
27	29.85	46	64	——	Ditto
28	29.84	52	70	——	Ditto
29	29.8	53	57	0.1	Rain
30	29.75	53	68	——	Clear
31	29.75	46	65	——	Ditto
June 1	30.	51	72	——	Ditto
2	30.15	47	71	——	Ditto
3	29.89	50	70	——	Ditto
4	29.65	51	54	0.05	Rain
5	29.2	51	66	0.051	Ditto
6	29.39	50	54	0.02	Showers
7	29.5	50	58	0.01	Ditto
8	29.65	53	64	——	Clear
9	29.71	55	68	——	Ditto
10	29.83	59	72	0.01	Showers
11	29.98	53	63	0.01	Ditto
12	30.	51	60	——	Clear
13	30.05	52	81	——	Ditto
14	30.11	55	71	——	Ditto
15	30.15	50	72	——	Ditto
16	30.19	55	68	——	Ditto
17	30.2	45	71	——	Ditto
18	30.2	50	78	——	Ditto
19	30.23	55	86	——	Ditto
20	30.24	54	80	——	Ditto
21	30.1	55	60	0.02	Showers
22	30.09	51	63	——	Clear
23	30.	44	60	——	Ditto
24	29.81	45	54	0.01	Showers
25	29.75	44	54	——	Clear
				——	
			Quantity of Rain	0.281	

High Water at LEITH For JULY 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Tu. 1	2	19	2	43
W. 2	3	7	3	29
Th. 3	3	52	4	14
Fr. 4	4	36	4	56
Sa. 5	5	17	5	37
Su. 6	5	58	6	18
M. 7	6	39	7	0
Tu. 8	7	21	7	43
W. 9	8	5	8	28
Th. 10	8	52	9	17
Fr. 11	9	43	10	11
Sa. 12	10	39	11	9
Su. 13	11	39	——	
M. 14	0	10	0	41
Tu. 15	1	12	1	44
W. 16	2	14	2	44
Th. 17	3	13	3	42
Fr. 18	4	9	4	36
Sa. 19	5	2	5	28
Su. 20	5	53	6	18
M. 21	6	43	7	8
Tu. 22	7	33	7	58
W. 23	8	23	8	48
Th. 24	9	14	9	40
Fr. 25	10	5	10	31
Sa. 26	10	56	11	22
Su. 27	11	47	——	
M. 28	0	13	0	37
Tu. 29	1	1	1	24
W. 30	1	47	1	9
Th. 31	2	32	2	53

MOON's PHASES.
FOR JULY 1806.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Qurtr.	9.	1.	5. morn.
New Moon,	15.	11.	27. even.
First Qurtr.	22.	2.	28. morn.
Full Moon,	30.	12.	47. morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

July 1. Battle of Boyne.
8. Royal Burghs meet.
11. Session rises.

THE

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR JUNE 1806.

Description of the VIEW.

THE frontispiece exhibits a view of the house of Monzie, in Perthshire, recently built by General Campbell, whose ancestor, of the same name, distinguished himself so honourably in the affair of Darien.—Before the house runs the river Keltie, which, at a short distance, falls into some very beautiful cascades.—The woods in the neighbourhood are remarkably fine, and contain some trees of extraordinary height. The whole country round abounds with fine scenery.

Heroic Death of WILLIAM CHALMERS *at the Battle off* TRAFALGAR.

SIR,

I has often been your happy lot to record the heroic deeds of the sons of the British navy. Such instances can never be too multiplied. Their contemplation delights, they animate our hopes in this arduous conflict, and hold up glorious models of imitation to ages yet to come. It was but to-day that I heard of another, and I hasten to communicate it. The hero was William Chalmers, Master of his Majesty's Ship the Royal Sovereign, who fell in the ever memorable battle off Trafalgar. A gentleman who had every opportunity of being familiar with the circumstances, when writing to his friend in London, thus expresses himself: "How "heroically our poor friend Chalmers "died! His last words, and extraordinary marks of real courage, sur"pass every thing I have yet heard. "Part of his side was carried away "while steering the ship towards the "close of the action; he just lived "till the firing ceased, then with a "feeble voice exclaimed, *Could I but "live to read the Gazette of this glo"rious day!* and with the remains of "his breath gave three feeble cheers, "joined by another dying man, and "both immediately expired."

Genuine constitutional courage is a rare quality, the inborn attribute of freedom, and the companion of true piety. It is easy to conceive that the heat of passion, and the hurry of battle, may excite to the performance of actions, which in cooler moments could not be thought of without horror; and it is natural to suppose, that when these causes have ceased to operate, and the body languishes under pain, and the consciousness of inevitable death, that the mental energies should decay as the frame they inhabit approaches dissolution. All this is consistent with received notions of animal life. But when protracted torture cannot extor;

tort a murmur; when the positive assurance of death is heard with a smile, and when the last efforts of expiring nature are expressive of joy, contentment and hope, we are lost in admiration of such intellectual superiority, which the sophistry of materialists will in vain attempt to explain.

Mr Chalmers was a native of Shetland, and fell at the age of thirty-five. Thirteen years of his short life were spent in the service of his country, in the respectable situation of master in the British navy. AMICUS.

Edin. 16th June 1806.

Memoirs of the late DR CHAPMAN.

THIS eminent teacher, and respectable writer, was born at the farm of Little Blacktoun, in the parish of Alvah, in Banffshire, in August 1723. The farm belonged to his father, and had descended to him from his ancestors from time immemorial. Young George, their only son, received his education at the parish school, then taught by Mr George Robertson, an excellent teacher, by whose instructions he profited so well, that being sent to the competition for bursars in King's college, Aberdeen, in October 1739, he gained the second prize over a considerable number of candidates. By means of the bursary which this afforded, he was enabled to study the languages and philosophy for four successive winters. Here he met with the entire approbation of his instructors, and formed, with Professor Rait in particular, an intimacy which lasted till his death. He then went into the family of a Mr Stewart, by whose recommendation, on the resignation of Mr Robertson, he was appointed to his own parish school of Alvah. Being allowed to employ a substitute in winter, he completed his education at Aberdeen, and in April 1741 took the degree of Master of Arts. The eminence with which he discharged the duties of the humble office which he now occupied, soon paved the way for his promotion. In 1747, he obtained the office of Assistant-teacher to the Grammar school of Dalkeith, which had acquired great reputation, and then was taught by Mr John Love. Four years after, through the recommendation of the late Professor George Stewart, he was appointed Joint Master of the Grammar school of Dumfries. His colleague was Mr Robert Trotter, who being now old and infirm, left him most of the active duty. Here Dr Chapman taught 27 years, and, under him, this seminary acquired a reputation which is not surpassed by any other of the kind in this country. Besides public scholars, he kept also boarders; but both these at last increased to such a degree, that he found it necessary to make a choice between them. He preferred a boarding house, which he established on the other side of the town; but at the desire of the Magistrates he sometimes inspected the grammar school, which was now taught by Mr James Wait. Dr Chapman however was so highly satisfied with the merits of this teacher, that he thought it unfair to discourage him by keeping a separate boarding house, and generously withdrew from the competition. He then returned to the neighbourhood of Banff, and took possession of the farm which had been held by his father, keeping at the same time a small academy. Some time after, however, he let the farm advantageously, and was invited by the Magistrates of Banff to superintend the grammar school of that city. With their approbation he converted it into an academy, and appointed such as he knew to be skilful teachers. About the same time, the Magistrates of Banff having formed the benevolent design of establishing an institution for the instruction and

and employment of poor children, Dr Chapman zealously assisted in making the necessary arrangements and regulations. He then removed to Edinburgh, and took some share in the management of a printing house; but finding living in town expensive, and being fond of the country, he purchased a small piece of ground near Libberton, and built a house there. The fine and healthy situation encouraged him to resume what seems always to have been his favourite employment, the keeping a small private academy.

In the year 1782 Dr Chapman published his treatise of education, a subject on which his talents and experience rendered him an excellent judge. His work was accordingly well received by the public, and has passed thro' several editions. When Dr Buchannan in 1804, proposed, as the subject of a prize essay and poem, the civilization of India, and the diffusion of the light of Christianity through the Eastern world; Dr Chapman was animated by the greatness of the subject to take up the pen, and produced a treatise which, notwithstanding his advanced age, breathes all the warmth and sanguine benevolence of youth. Perhaps his hopes may be too flattering, and his schemes of improvement rather premature; but it is impossible not to recognize, in every page, an amiable mind, warmly interested in the diffusion of religion, virtue, and happiness. Dr Chapman died on the 22d of Feb. 1806. in the 83d year of his age. (See Scots Magazine for March last.)

Query *respecting the* Phenomena *of* Loch Ness.

To the Editor.

Sir,

In all the varied tours thro' Scotland we have the different phenomena of Loch-Ness mentioned: we are told of its acting as a *laxative* on strangers visiting Inverness, *as well as* their *horses*;—of its *never freezing*, &c.; but in no work which I have yet been able to meet with are the causes of these effects satisfactorily explained, neither can I discover any account of an analysis of the water of this Loch. It will be very obliging if any of your learned correspondents will answer to the above points;—or if any man of Science, who may soon be going Northward, will take the trouble of ascertaining the same by experiment, and convey the result thro' the medium of your excellent miscellany, it will confer a favour on,

Yours,

Edinburgh, 17th June, 1806. } *D. B.*

National Debt.

An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st May 1806:—

Redeemed by annual million, &c.	L. 59,076,889
Ditto by L.1 per cent. per annum on Loans,	48,099,277
Ditto by Land Tax, .	22,469,160
Ditto by L.1 per cent. per annum on Imperial Loan, ...	673,126
Total	L. 130,318,452

The Sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is L. 2,193,562 8 11

Celestial Phenomena *for July* 1806.

Friday, July 4th.

About a quarter before ten o'clock in the evening all the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the

the western side of his disc, in the same order as they lie in the system; the *first* being nearest, and the fourth farthest from the planet.

Saturday, July 5th.

The *third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow, at 40 minutes and 16 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening, mean time; and after continuing eclipsed for the space of $3^h..4'..34''$ it will emerge from Jupiter's shadow at 44 minutes and 50 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday, July 6th.

The *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc, at 47 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening: the *first* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter are situated on the other side, the first being nearest the planet. The same phenomenon will be seen on the 12th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 26th, and 27th, at the same hour of night.

Tuesday, July 8th.

The *first* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc, about a quarter before ten o'clock in the evening. The *third* satellite is situated on the same side at a greater distance, and the *second* on the other side of Jupiter.

Wednesday, July 9th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ϵ *Tauri*, a star of the 3-4 magnitude, situated in the northern eye of the Bull, in longitude $2^s..5^o..45'..31''$, and latitude $2^o..35'..37''$ South. The latitude of Venus being $2^o..14'..29''$ South, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction $21'..8''$, and Venus will pass to the north of the star.

On the same day about a quarter before ten o'clock in the evening, the *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The second and fourth are situated on the other side, the second being nearest the planet; the same phenomenon will happen on the 16th at the same time.

Sunday, July 13th.

The MOON will be in conjunction with the planet MARS at 31 minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning, in longitude $2^s..15^o..41'..55''$ and latitude 6 minutes North. His declination is $22^o..48'$ North, and he souths at $9^h\ 25'$ in the morning.

Monday, July 14th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in quadrature with the sun at 7 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, in longitude $6^s..21^o..38'..46''$, and latitude $34'..41''$ North. Its declination is $7^o..55'..19''$ South, and he comes to the meridian about 12 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, July 15th.

The planet SATURN will be in quadrature with the Sun at 47 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning in longitude $6^s.22^o..4'..46''$, and latitude $2^o..29'..''40''$ North. His declination is $6^o..15'$ South, and he souths about $5^h..57'$.

On the same day the *first* satellite of *Jupiter* will emerge from his shadow at 28 minutes and 8 seconds after 10 o'clock in the evening. About 40 minutes before this emersion, the *third* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc; the second is situated on the other side of Jupiter.

Wednesday, July 16th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ϵ *Tauri*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the southern horn of the Bull, in lon. $2^s..14^o..6'..10''$ the latitude of Venus being $1^o..58'..35''$ South, and that of ϵ *Tauri* $1^o..13'..41''$ South, the nearest approach of their centers will be $44'..54''$, and Venus will pass to the South of the star.

Friday, July 18th.

The *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of Jupiter. The third and

and fourth are situated on the same side at a greater distance, the third being nearest the planet. The same phenomenon will be visible the 21st, 25th, and 28th, at the same hour.

Wednesday, July 23d.

The Sun will enter the sign *Leo* at ; minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the same day the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ζ *Tauri*, a star of the 3d magnitude, in the Southern horn of the Bull, situated in longitude 2ˢ..22°..5′..16″, and latitude 2°. 3′..29″ South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..40′. 25″, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 33′..4″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

On the same day, about 2 minutes and 53 seconds after 10 o'clock in the evening, the *second* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Saturday, July 26th.

CONJUNCTION OF MERCURY AND REGULUS.

About 4 o'clock in the evening the planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with REGULUS, or α *Leonis*, a star of the 1st magnitude in the Lion's heart, situated in longitude 4ˢ.27°..8′..43″, the latitude of Mercury being 23′..35″ South, and that of Regulus 27′..27″ South, the shortest distance of their centres will be 3′..52″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star. This phenomenon will afford an excellent opportunity for seeing the planet Mercury, as the superior lustre of Regulus will direct the eye to the very place where the planet is situated.

On the same day the planet MARS will be in conjunction with 132 *Tauri*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated between Orion and the Bull, in longitude 2ˢ..24°..48′..15″, and latitude 1°..7′..21″ North The latitude of Mars being 16′..18″ North, the nearest approach of their centers will be 51′..3″, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Sunday, July 27th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter at 29 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, July 30th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with η *Geminorum*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude in the foot of Castor, situated in lon. 3ˢ..0°..44′..32″, and latitude 55′..4″ South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..19′..8″ South, the shortest distance of their centers will be 24′..4″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

On the same day the planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with δ *Leonis*, a star of the 4th magnitude, in the fore leg of the Lion, in longitude 5ˢ..3°..41′..20″, and latitude 8′..29″ North. The latitude of Mercury being 21′..38″ South, the nearest approach of their centers will be 30′..7″, and the planet will pass to the South of the star.

Thursday, July 31st.

About 47 minutes and 14 seconds after 8 o'clock in the evening, the first satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Mount Annan, June 24th 1806. } *D.B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

DR THORNTON has laid before the public some cases which show the efficacy of vital air, or as it is usually called, oxygen gas, in the cure of fits. These cases, deemed by the faculty beyond the reach of human art, have been completely and radically cured by the continued use of the pneumatic medicine. According to the doctor's theory, vital air gives energy to the muscles, and thence to the nerves, taking off inordinate action from an undue balance of principals.

cipals. Hence he infers that persons breathing much bad air become convulsed.

Salt is said to have rendered barren apple-trees, in an orchard belonging to Mr. GILBERT, the late Duke of Bridgewater's agent, highly productive of fruit, by being spread on the ground round each tree at a small distance from the trunks.

The syphon has lately been applied to the worm-tub as a refrigerator. The plan is for conveying water in any quantity to a worm tub of the largest dimensions, if perfectly air tight. The feed-pipe enters the bottom of the tub vertically, while the hot water or waste pipe branches out from a side orifice near the top, and is soon turned to proceed vertically downwards, until its lower end is about two feet below the bottom of the feed pipe; both the pipes have cocks near the lower ends. When the work is commenced, the cocks must be shut, and the tub filled through a hole at top; when full, the hole at top must be stopped, and the cocks both opened together; the water will then commence running, and continue as the supply holds good; the apparatus acting entirely upon the principal of the syphon.

Mr WALTON has made an improvement in the beam-compasses, which consists in applying a nonius, worked by a micrometer screw, to the moveable cursor upon the beam; by means of which additional apparatus, distances can be accurately measured with the compasses, to every hundredth part of an inch, or the radii of the proposed arcs adjusted to equally minute variations: while in beam-compasses of the common construction, distances can only be ascertained to tenths of inches.

Dr Wollaston some time since announced that he had extracted from the ore of platina two distinct metals, to which he had given the name of Rhodium and Palladium. The accuracy of his experiments was contested. In France, however, M. Collet Descotils has obtained the same results by following the same process. The rhodium and palladium obtained by him were exhibited at a late meeting of the National Institute.

Two opposite opinions, it is well known, are generally entertained on the subject of the buds and branches of plants. Linnæus and Hales conceived that the pith or medullæ penetrated through the wood, thus producing the ramifications of plants; and afterwards, stretching out, formed the essential parts of vegetable bodies. Other naturalists have attributed to the bark, and to the cortical layers, what their predecessors considered as the product of the medulla alone. Hence, they imagine that the increase in length and thickness must depend on these organs. According to KOELER, who has lately been engaged in investigating the truth of these two opinions, it should seem, that the upper part of a branch, and of a shoot, is merely formed by the pith, the medullary sheath, and the bark. Hence he concludes, that the augmentation of stems or trunks, and branches, depends altogether on the elongation of the vessels of the medullary sheath. The alburnum, the tubes of which proceed in a perfectly straight direction, appears at the upper part of a branch under the form of separate fibres, which disappear at the surface of the medullary sheath.

To the Editor,

SIR,

Inclosed I send you a copy of an advertisement, circulated by Sir Robert Sibbald, which I doubt not will be deemed a curious relique of the labours of that eminent antiquary. I am, Sir,

Your obed. servant,

Cupar Fife, May, 1806. } *A.*

Geographical

Geographical Queries circulated in 1682, *by* Sir Robert Sibbald.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS His Sacred Majesty, by his patent, hath constituted Sir Robert Sibbald, one of his physicians in ordinary, his geographer for his kingdom of Scotland, and commandeth and ordaineth him to publish the description of the Scotia Antiqua et Scotia Moderna, and the Natural History of the products of his ancient kingdom of Scotland: These are earnestly to entreat all persons, that they would be pleased freely to communicate their answers to these following queries, or any of them, directing them to the said Sir Robert Sibbald, at his lodging at Edinburgh, or to Mr James Brown, at his house, in Hart's close, who is deputed by the said Sir Robert Sibbald to receive and registrate them; or to Robert Mean, postmaster at Edinburgh, to be sent to any of them: withal specifying, in their letters, the place of their habitation, that they may be again written to, if occasion require, and an honourable mention shall be made of them in the work, according to the importance of the information.

General Queries to which Answers are required.

1. What the nature of the county or place is? and what are the chief products thereof?
2. What plants, animals, metals, substances cast up by the sea, are peculiar to the place, and how ordered?
3. What forests, woods, parks? What springs, rivers, lochs? with their various properties, whether medicinal? With what fish replenished, whether rapid or slow, &c.? The use of the rivers and their emboucheurs?
4. What roads, bays, ports for shipping, and their description? And what moon causeth high water? What rocks and sholes on their coast?
5. What ancient monuments, inscriptions, graved and figured stones, forts and ancient camps? And what curiosities of art are, or have been found there?
6. What great battles have been there fought, or any other memorable action or accident?
7. What peculiar customs, manners, or dispositions, the inhabitants of each county or town have among them?
8. What monasteries, cathedrals, or other churches, have been there, and how named?
9. What places give, or formerly have given the title to any nobleman? As also, what ancient seats of noble families are to be met with?
10. What the government of the county is? Whether sheriffdom, stewartry, or baillery?
11. What towns of note in the county, especially towns corporate? The names of the towns, both ancient and modern? Whether they be burrows royal, of regality, or barony? The magistracy of towns corporated? When incorporated, and by whom built? With the return of Parliament men? The trade of the town? How inhabited, and their manner of buildings? What public or ancient buildings? Their jurisdiction &c.?
12. In what bishopriek each county or any part thereof is? Who is sheriff, stewart, or bailie? And who commands the militia? What castles, forts, forests, parks, woods, His Majesty hath there?

To the Nobility.

What sheriffdoms, bailliries, stewartries, regalities, baronies, and burrows,

rows, they have under them? What command of the militia? What special privilege, dignity, and heritable command they have? The rise of their family, continuance, and their branches? What forests, woods, parks, loughs, rivers, mines, and quarries they have? What fishing, &c.? What harbours they have? What their titles are? What memorable actions raised or aggrandised their family.

To the Clergy.

What their privileges and dignities are? Their erection? The bounds of their diocese? Their chapter? The number of their parishes in their diocese? Their jurisdiction, their foundations for public and pious uses, their revenues? What lands hold of them? Their houses, &c.?

To the Gentry.

What the rise of their family, their privilege and dignity? What baronies, and burrows under them? What harbours? What forests, woods, parks? Their houses, the description and names of them? The chief of the name and the branches? The memorable exploits done by them, and the eminent men of the name? Their heritable command and jurisdiction?

To the Royal Burghs.

Of what standing? The constitution of their government? Their privileges, jurisdiction, and its extent? Their public houses, churches, forts, monuments, universities, colleges, schools, hospitals, manufactures, harbours? What their latitude and longitude is &c.?

To the Universities and Colleges.

What standing they are of? Their privileges, jurisdictions, and its extent? Their constitution? The number of their Professors, their names? What they teach? Their salaries, foundations, and their founders? Their revenue, and dependencies? Their houses, churches, and chapels, edifices, and monuments? Their libraries, curious instruments? The account of the famous men bred there, or masters there? What are the observations of the masters or students that may be for the embellishment of this work?

The answers to these preceding queries are to be registrated and inserted in their proper places.

The answers to the queries is earnestly desired, that no person may complain if what concerns them be not insert; for the author is resolved to insert all that he is assured of the truth and certainty of, as informed.

Imprimatur, Jo. Edinburgen.

Edinburgh: Printed by John Reid, *at his Printing-house in Bell's Wynd, Anno* 1682.

View of the Situation, Trade, &c. of Dundee.

THIS opulent and thriving town is situated upon the Tay, about three miles from its junction with the German ocean. To that river, and to the fine country through which it runs, Dundee is chiefly indebted for her present prosperity. The town itself, it must be owned, is not much calculated to inspire the stranger with ideas of elegance. The houses are of an immoderate height, and built too close to each other; no regular plan is observed, nor are there any gardens or open places for exercise and amusement. These defects, however, are common to Dundee, with all cities of great antiquity, in the construction of which, the object seems rather to have been to crowd the greatest possible number into a given space, than to make any pro-

provision for their health, or comfort. The buildings lately added, however, are in a more modern and elegant style; and the barracks erected at the west end of the town are particularly handsome.

The situation of Dundee is fine. Immediately to the south runs the Tay, which is here two or three miles broad, with a shore, bold, rocky, and in some places perpendicular. A little behind the town extends a ridge of hills, not of any uncommon height, but whose forms are very elegant and pleasing. The *Law of Dundee* is 525 feet high. The slope which descends from these heights towards the sea, is particularly beautiful, watered by several streams, and affording a fine situation for the villas of Blackness, Balgay, Dudhope, and several others. Dundee has a very fine appearance from the opposite side of the water; with its singular and lofty spire; its streets scattered irregularly on the winding shores of the Tay, and conical hills rising behind.

Dundee appears to be a city of great antiquity, as there are no records or traditions relative to its first foundation. The following account is given of the manner in which it received its name. David, Earl of Huntingdon, returning about the middle of the twelfth century from the holy wars, encountered a dreadful storm, from which he with difficulty escaped. To express his gratitude for this deliverance, he built the present parish church, and gave to the place the name of *Deidonum*, or *the gift of God*; which, expressed in English, by Dondei, or Dondé, was gradually changed into Dundee. Its privileges as a royal burgh are very ancient. A charter has been found which it received from Robert Bruce, who recognizes its being possessed of the same in the time of his predecessor William, who began his reign in 1165; and they were confirmed, and enlarged, by a number of succeeding monarchs. It was third in rank of the four boroughs, which, from their importance, were accustomed to give security for the observance of national treaties; these were Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, and Aberdeen.

As a fortified place, too, it was anciently regarded as of high importance. Edward I. having taken it, placed a strong garrison there, with the view of keeping in awe the neighbouring country. It was wrested from him, however, by Sir William Wallace; but after the death of that hero, fell again into the hands of the English. Robert Bruce having, under the weaker reign of Edward II. found means to reassert the independence of his native country, recovered this city along with the rest of the kingdom, and demolished the castle, that it might never again be a means of holding Scotland in subjection. Dundee, however, continued still a place of strength, and was successively taken in the reigns of Richard II. and Edward VI.; and in 1645 by the marquis of Montrose. On all these occasions, it seems to have had a full share of the calamities which, in those barbarous times, were uniformly reserved for cities taken by storm. But the most destructive siege, by far, which it ever sustained, was that in 1651, from the army under general Monk. The pillage and slaughter continued for three successive days, during which, a sixth part of the inhabitants are supposed to have perished. So great was the booty, that every common soldier was calculated, on an average, to have received 60l. for his share. Sixty ships which were lying in the harbour, (an evidence of the then flourishing commercial state of Dundee,) were seized by the victors, but were all lost in crossing the bar of the river, which was, no doubt, regarded by the inhabitants as a just pu-

Punishment of their cruelty and rapacity.

The first well-authenticated account which we have of the population of Dundee, is immediately previous to the last-mentioned siege, when it appears to have contained somewhat more than eight thousand inhabitants. Notwithstanding the loss it then suffered, the numerous garrison placed in it by Monk, kept up for some time the population to that number. On its removal, a great decrease became immediately visible, and continued during the reign of Charles II. Under his successor it amounted to 1420. Nor had the union apparently any effect in reviving it. For a certain period, indeed, this event seems to have been rather injurious to the Scottish commercial towns, which depended greatly on their intercourse with France.

Even in 1746, the population does not appear to have exceeded 5302. At that time, the town was built almost wholly of wood; the highest shop rent was 3l.: and two churches, and a small independent meeting were found more than sufficient. A most rapid increase seems to have now taken place; for in 1755, the number returned to Dr Webster was 12,477; this, however, includes the parish, which might contain about a thousand. In 1766, 12,426, in 1781, 15,700; in 1788, 19,329; and in 1792, 22,000. Since that time it has risen to above 26,000, the amount in 1801.

Linen, the old staple of Scotland, has been always the chief manufacture of Dundee. That of Osnaburghs, and other coarse linens, in 1792 amounted to 3,181,990 yards, valued at 80,000l. Sail-cloth was naturally encouraged by its maritime situation, and at the above-mentioned periods was rated at 704,000 yards, value 32,000l; but the demand occasioned by the war has greatly increased this manufacture, and made it the principal one in Dundee. Sack-cloth, bagging, and other coarse fabrics, to a considerable amount. Coloured thread is also manufactured to the extent of above 30,000l.; but the spinners live at a distance, in the cheaper parts of the country. Tanned leather, soap, and glass, are also considerable articles. The total number of looms in Dundee, employed in all different branches, is calculated by Dr Small at 1800 or 1900.

It is now a considerable time, since the brilliant example of Glasgow, Paisley, and other towns on the west coast, led to an attempt at establishing the cotton manufacture at Dundee. Dr Small, in 1792, speaks of it as in a promising state. In 1793-4 there were seven spinning mills, the carding machinery of which was driven by horses, and the hand jennies were wrought by men or women. The yarn produced was valued at about 20,000l. But this branch of business, which had brought such wealth to the western counties of Renfrew and Lanark, was found here to be not only unprofitable, but ruinous. All those, who had no other dependence, became bankrupt: while the rest, after losing part of their money, were happy to save the rest by dropping all concern in the business. The easy communication with the West Indies, which furnishes both the materials, and the best market for this manufacture, seems to be the circumstance which gives Glasgow so striking a superiority.

Dundee, however, has found ample compensation for the loss of her cotton manufacture, in the great extension of that of linen, particularly Osnaburghs, cotton bagging, and canvas. Instead of cotton, lint spinning mills are every where rearing their heads, not only in Dundee, but throughout all Angushire; and in erecting these, a much greater capital

tal has been sunk than in the fruitless attempt to establish cotton spinning. Three flax spinning mills are already in motion within the town of Dundee, and the foundation of another has been laid, on a much larger scale, and of the newest construction, which will cost 22,000l. The quantity of coarse linen manufactured in 1805, was 3,900,000 yards.

The inhabitants of Dundee still retain, in a great degree, the old mercantile character—sober, industrious, and frugal—social without profuseness, and hospitable without ostentation. In 1792, Dundee contained only nine male servants, and of these none belonged to persons engaged in trade. Their attachment to religion is zealous, though perhaps, as in most manufacturing towns, somewhat tinctured with a gloomy and sectarian spirit. Seceders, Antiburghers, and Independents, amount altogether to about 3000. However, as the flaming zeal of their ancestors in ancient times is now quite extinguished, this disposition may be rather useful to the lower orders, by giving them an aversion even to those innocent amusements, which might lead them into expence, and to the neglect of their occupations.

The ingenious author of the statistical account of Dundee complains that, in 1792, there did not exist, with the exception of the grammar school, a single institution for public instruction in the simplest and most necessary branches of human knowledge. This is a defect common indeed to Dundee, with most other large towns in Scotland. Yet, it must be confessed, that a town purely commercial does not in general afford a soil very favourable for the growth of the arts and sciences. Profit is there naturally the leading object; and every article, which cannot be converted into hard cash, is in danger of being little valued. We have heard of an honest citizen of Dundee, who, before introducing his son to the class of moral philosophy, insisted upon being informed "what good it would do him in his business." This town, however, now experiences the good effects of that general diffusion of knowledge by which the present age is honourably distinguished. Its value begins to be felt; liberality of sentiment gains ground among the opulent and middling classes; and several institutions for education have been lately formed, which it is hoped may be attended with the best effects.

Dundee has produced a considerable number of eminent men, among whom are, Alexander Scrymseour, a companion of Sir William Wallace, and two of his descendants, who distinguished themselves in the civil wars; Hector Boece the historian, and Mar, an intimate friend of the great Napier; George Yeaman, member of Parliament at the time of the Union, to whom Scotland is indebted for many beneficial regulations. The families of Fletcher of Salton, the celebrated patriot, and of the late Lord Loughborough, were both natives of Dundee. Lord Duncan, though not a native, received there the first rudiments of his education. Two of the first Mathematicians of our time have been clergymen of Dundee.

Journal of the Eruption of VESUVIUS.
By Duke Della Torre.

(*Concluded from p.* 332.)

ON the 1st September, the Duke della Torre went up on Vesuvius to observe the changes that had happened in its crater. "I found it, says he, very different from what it was on the night of the 14th August. Its area was almost entirely filled, both with lavas, for the mort

past

part still inflamed and smoking, and with stones and sand. A number of hillocks had risen at some distance from each other; the highest had taken the place of the gulf that I had seen for the first time; they were covered with scorias sprinkled with a very fine dust of sal-ammoniac and sulphur; there issued from it fumes of a suffocating smell.

Behind these hillocks, towards the walls of Attajano, I counted five new jets of fire and stones, which darted upwards with noise and impetuosity, fell back sometimes into their own gulfs, and were presently repelled with whirlwinds of smoke and ashes. Notwithstanding the quantity of caloric which must be developed in so great a conflagration, the temperature of the atmosphere did not appear to me to be sensibly altered, although I was at the distance of only 1000 palms from the sources of the lava; the thermometer, which at my departure from Naples marked 24°, descended here to 19°. The electrometer indicated a great degree of electricity, much more sensible when I placed it on the earth than when I suspended it in the air.

I advanced to the very banks of the fluid lava which flowed from the crater; it resembled crystal in a state of fusion; it had the same colour, lustre, and consistence. I threw over a large stone, which made only a slight impression and was carried to the surface. I threw a second, to measure its motion, and with the watch in my hand I saw that it run over at least two palms in a second. The thermometer, placed at the distance of six palms, rose in two minutes to the degree of boiling water. To my great regret I could not ascertain the intensity of the caloric of this lava, for want of a pyrometer proper for such an experiment.

The 2d and 3d there was nothing remarkable. The currents continued their march.

On the 4th, a violent storm came from the east, and lasted more than two hours. The fire encreased this night and the day following; the throwing out of stones was more frequent, new and copious streams of lava were seen descending from the crater.

On the 6th notwithstanding this increase of matter, the currents did not advance. A more considerable noise was heard in the mountain, and the smoke redoubled.

On the 7th the currents resumed their course. The duke *Della Torre* mounted upon the borders of the crater, and did not find any great changes, the hillocks were a little raised; two mouths threw out fire, two others ashes, and the fifth, the largest and that which formerly vomited most flames, gave only a black smoke. He observed, upon blocks of cooled lava, a saline crust, composed of ammoniac and of muriat of Soda. He found large pieces of this last salt in a lava decomposed by grains of earth. His opinion is, that this lava exists not in a fossile state in the heart of the mountain, but that it is furnished by the waters of the sea. This time in performing a circuit round the borders, he was able to advance to the very scource of the fluid lava. It issued from a grotto formed of the same substance hardened, and was collected in a little bason, whence it flowed by a canal along the cone.—The author threw into the lava of the bason a stone which sunk altogether: he was able without great efforts to push in the end of a staff more than a palm; after having been drawn back, the part immersed threw at first a bright flame, and then remained like coal.

On the 8th a new storm came on. The author observes, that every time rain fell, the streams of lava were more abundant, and he thence draws a new proof of the effect produced by the

the decomposition of water in volcanic eruptions.

From the 9th to the 14th the current scontinued their progress; the ashes fell even in the bay of Naples, and the pillar of smoke, pushed by the winds, reached as high as the isle of Capri.

The 14th was one of the most awful days of this eruption. Vesuvius seemed in a general conflagration; all the rivers of lava, swollen by new streams, put themselves in motion, overflowed, and covered all the space between them with a thick and reddish smoke. The progress of the currents was rapid. Did they meet trees on their passage; they went round them, and continued their march. If these trees were dry, they were soon seen kindling and burning with a bright flame; if they were green, the leaves began by growing yellow, the trunks bent; then they were partly consumed, and remained like coal. As for those which were found only exposed to the heat of the lavas, a white and saline dust was collected upon their shrunk and discoloured leaves.—Sometimes these lavas covered only trunks of trees which had been cut before it had reached them: then there rose from the point of immersion a flame bright and transient, or sparkling and coloured, which might arise from the burning of some part of the wood in putrefaction; for there is no doubt, adds the author, that phosphorus exists in putrid vegetable, as well as animal substances.

On the 15th a new mouth opened to the south-west of the crater, which poured forth fire and burning stones. The author wished to try the heat of a current of lava which had stopt in the territory of Camuldules: he plunged the thermometer into a crevice: in two minutes two seconds, the mercury rose from 24^{6} to the rate of boiling water. Its impetuosity would have broken the tube of glass if it had not been drawn back very quickly. The author collected some specimens of the lavas of this eruption; the following are the most remarkable.

1. Lava, hard, basaltic, of a black colour, containing olivines and mica in little lamina of an emerald green This is what flowed during the eruption.

2. Lava, similar to the preceding, detached from the current, shining and glassy within, scoriform in its surface.

3. Spongy lava, black within, reddish without, containing a quantity of olivines, of mica, of sulphur, and of iron. This lava has been thrown out by the volcano, and then carried along by the currents.

4. Lava, light, fibrous, almost reduced to the state of pounce, a little yellowish, interspersed with eight-sided crystals of iron.

5. Lava, spongy, black, covered with sulphur, and with a greenish substance, having the appearance of an oxyde of copper. This specimen was collected upon the hillocks formed in the interior of the crater.

6. Spongy lava, with pure sulphur on its surface.

7. Lava with earthen grains, greyish, containing in its cavities muriate of soda.

8. Lava, containing sulphur and muriat, crystalized in six-sided shelves terminated by three-sided pyramids.

9. Lava, black, decomposed, with a grape fixed to its surface. The specimen is curious only on account of this peculiarity. The grains of the grape have been rounded and hardened upon the lava, whilst the juice which issued from it has formed, by boiling, a sort of hard and solid foam.

10. A specimen similar to the preceding. Instead of a grape, this bears a still green, which has dried, hardened, and preserved its natural colour.

On the 26th the currents stopt.—The trial of the thermometer renewed upon the lava of the Camuldules indicated still the degree of boiling water, but the mercury rose with somewhat less rapidity. It may be remarked that the electrometer never gave any sign of electricity near the currents of lava, whether they were in motion, or at rest.

On the 17th the author went anew upon Vesuvius; the whole crater was full of alkaline and sulphuric vapours; its area was filled up with sand, with stones, with smoking lavas, on the surface of which were formed crusts of sulphur, marine, and ammoniac salts. He heard horrible roarings under ground, three mouths vomited flames; two others threw up ashes and smoke; the hillocks were raised, the electrometer gave signs of high electricity; in short, nothing announced the termination of this eruption.

On the 18th a quantity of ashes was collected on the platforms of the houses at Naples. The author measured the distance which the lavas had run over from the crater to the point at which they had arrived this day, under *Mount St. Angelo*. He found that it was 22,600 palms.

The Duke della Torre, terminates here his journal by an affecting picture of the calamities already experienced by the inhabitants of Vesuvius. He estimates the damage caused to the cultivated lands at 60,000 ducats, without reckoning the loss of the approaching harvests of fruits and grapes. He proposes to continue his journal till the end of the eruption, and to publish at greater length every thing remarkable that he has observed. This second part of his work will be accompanied by a plan of Vesuvius and the neighbouring fields, which will present the march of the currents of lava, and, by many plates, which will give interesting views.

On the Contrariety between an Author's Life and Writings.

"—All mankind in contradiction strong."

YOUNG.

SIR,

THAT many contend for the excellence of morality, who display no personal zeal for the performance of its duties, is a melancholy, but incontestible fact: seclusion from the bustle of public life, in many instances, has allowed this inconsistency of character to pass undetected. But when admiration of genius has tempted some to a nearer view of the private deportment of those whose performances excited it, they have repented their curiosity, and recoiled with indignation from the bare recital of their failings. The lives they imagined were enlightened by principle and purified by virtue, have been sullied with imperfection, and degraded by vice. From this cause, the talents exerted in diffusing knowledge amongst mankind have lost their celebrity and reverence, when they have proved ineffective to regulate the conduct of those who possesed them; who seemed to have the clearest ideas of their duty, but were unable to discharge it; who encouraged others in the arduous paths of virtue, but have wanted fortitude to direct their own steps; who endeavoured to overturn the influence of vice but, have secretly bowed at its inhallowed altar. The emotions excited by a review of such facts, extend their pernicious effects to the practice of the feeble and irresolute; and, if they do not extinguish the latent flame of principle, at least smother its vigour, and retard its progress.

From this frequent incongruity of principle and practice, some individuals (especially D'Israeli) have been induced to establish as an aphorism in literature, that the natural dispositions of authors are diametrically opposed

posed to those displayed in their works. But the principles of human conduct seldom admit of being reduced into general rules. For they are so much modified by prejudice, custom, and original peculiarities of mind, that they vary in different persons, and in the same person under different impressions. The inference indeed is deduced from partial views and superficial enquiry. It is opposed by the laws of reason and the dictates of common sense. Can we conceive that men willingly devote their chief attention to objects in which they are not interested? or, that they passively sacrifice the energies of their minds to whim or caprice? The conduct of hundreds must carry conviction to every candid mind, that the supposition originates from a fallacy of observation. The characters to which it refers, may rather be deemed exceptions from a more universal rule. It is true, that they who investigate subjects connected with human life, must obey the unbiassed results of judgment in instructing others, and that in proportion as they fear to teach what is right, or try to defend what the general sense of mankind condemns, their characters sink in the public esteem. Self interest must, therefore, be the motive of those, who are careless whether they shall enlighten or injure society, and labour merely that they may catch the voice of popular applause. They must often be led to recommend the virtues they never practise, and to deliver sentiments, the force of which they never feel. They must also be compelled to reprobate vices, to the perpetration of which they are peculiarly inclined, and, by consequence, to condemn the conduct they daily pursue. These constitute the lowest and most mercenary tribe of authors. Their labours, however, may be crowned with success, and many may attest the salubrity of their maxims, whom they have confirmed in the pursuit of happiness, and animated amidst the perplexities of life. But when they are traced into the thronged walks of life, they are seen openly violating the principles which it has been the business of their lives to impress upon others. Their deviations from duty, and degeneracy of manners, convey an explicit disavowal of the influence and tendency of all their doctrines. Thus the imaginary phantom dissipates at a nearer approach, and leaves the mind enveloped in uncertainty and doubt.

When we meet with such authors, if we would profit by their labours, we must overlook their inconsistencies, and recollect that virtue posseses such dignity as to awe her inveterate foes into reverence, and constrain them to become her strenuous defenders, in spite of the inherent corruption which unfits them for obeying her laws.

It must be acknowledged, that many who have long felt, and acted from convictions of principle, have sacrificed their integrity to sudden or violent temptation. Thus a palpable contrariety has arisen between their characters and writings. Their perseverance has relaxed; and they have secretly languished under the corroding dominion of vice, which they endeavoured to conceal from the world, on account of the character they formerly supported by their works, and by their example. Tho' they have written from nobler and more disinterested motives than the authors of whom I formerly took notice, still it must be confessed, their conduct has been injurious to the cause in which they were embarked.

In this case, the inconsistency of character seems chiefly to arise from the peculiar temptations to which sensibility of passion exposes men of cultivated understandings. Great sensibility depends, in some measure, on the original conformation of the human mind. But as its connection with delicacy of taste is almost universal, whether a man inherits it from na-

nature or acquires it from habit; if his genius lead him to consecrate his life to intellectual pursuits, his passions uniformly become stronger in proportion as his nobler faculties are improved; and, though never too violent for the guidance of reason, they do not remain stationary or inactive. "The greatest geniuses," says an elegant author, "have commonly the strongest affections; as, on the other hand, the weaker understandings have gennerally the weaker passions; and it is fit the fury of the coursers should not be too great for the strength of the charioteer *.

When a man of genius possesses this delicacy of passion, and keeps it under proper controul, honour and dignity adorn his personal character, and reflect irresistible lustre on the authority of his precepts. Impressed with the important tendency of his doctrines, and anxious to evince their possibility, he points out the way, and proposes the reward of faithful endeavours.

But, on the other hand, when the intellectual balance is destroyed, the passions become wayward and unruly, from being deprived of the support and countenance of reason. By imperceptible degrees, their delicacy degenerates into an irritability of temper, and they soon usurp authority over judgement. They foster, at last, the same vicious indulgencies as in those who acknowledge no other motives of action than their predominant appetites suggest to them. Philosophy cannot teach men to divest themselves of humanity. Tho' their feelings are refined, still they retain their vigour, and render them obnoxious to all the sorrows and vexations of life. Calm and deliberate reflection strengthens their other faculties, and qualifies them to discern the proper means of attaining rational comfort and enjoyment. In the closet they form their schemes, conduct their measures, and publish to the world the unbiassed maxims of speculative virtue. From abstract reasonings on the dignity of their principles, and the cogency of the arguments on which they insist, they flatter themselves that they are fortified against the contagion of example, and fitted to contemplate the actions of others with the coolness of indifference. But follow them into the world, and they will sometimes be found sacrificing their best dispositions, and most permanent interests to the prejudices or solicitations of those around them. The inspiration of the closet is past. The still voice of reason is hushed by the syren tongue of dissimulation, or is overpowered by the clamours of promiscuous multitudes. Conscience is lulled into a momentary calm, and its suggestions are dismissed without consideration. The virtues cherished in solitude, and strengthened by frequent meditation, give place to the tumults of disordered reason. The action of the nobler faculties is suspended, and liberty of thought is obstructed by passion. They are exposed to the vitiated habits, and passions, and example of others: and are driven about by a variety of impulse, and solicited by motives which never intruded into their retirements. They feel their inability for the contest, and, because they have not leisure to examine or deliberate, they choose what they have repeatedly taught others to reject. Foibles that allure the unthinking into excess and intemperance in gratification, betray them also when they are hurried into action without being prepared. Their fortitude forsakes them in the trying hour of temptation, or of difficulty; and they forget the dignity of virtue, renounce her authority, and trample on her most sacred laws.

Thus, they who have stood high in the literary world have shewn themselves as vicious and unprinci-

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* Spectator, No. 408.

pled as them whose ignorance they pitied and despised; and have convinced mankind of a truth they do not readily admit, that the philosopher reasons on common affairs, where his passions are influenced, in the same spirit and weakness with those who never speculate on more elevated subjects. *R. M.*

(*To be continued.*)

Some Account of the late Dr GLOVER.

SIR,

EDMUND GLOVER, Esq. M. D. was born in the neighbourhood of Mallow, in the county of Cork. In early life he lost his father; was the second son of a numerous family, over which his mother watched with tenderness, and to whom, and to him in particular, she looked for the happiness and support of her widowhood and age. He was educated under Mr Bulkley, and in the autumn of 1802 repaired to Edinburgh, to prosecute the study of medicine, which he had chosen for his profession. In September 1805, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. In the spring and winter of that year, he twice officiated as clinical clerk to Dr Duncan. He was elected one of the presidents of the Royal Physical Society; but during his presidency, and soon after he had entered on the office of clinical clerk to Dr Home, jun. a second attack of disease, which baffled the skill of his medical attendants, cut short his existence, in the 22d year of his age.

These few dates and particulars comprise the principal incidents of a life, thus spent, and thus early terminated. Yet he died, not unknown, unwept, nor unhonoured; and by the event, which has bereft his friends of all but the remembrance of him, a sacred duty devolves upon them to pay that respect which is due to his memory, and to record some memorial of his character and his name.

The gaiety and amusements of fashionable life were congenial with his youth, and lively disposition. The uncommon fineness of his face, his stature, general prepossessing appearance and address, distinguished him from the crowd, and ensured him that reception, which is always gratifying and frequently dangerous to a young man just entering upon life. Yet it did not intoxicate him, it did not in the least throw a veil over the natural and open qualities of his heart. His company was courted, and he was highly caressed; yet no man had less artifice or affectation, and he always retained that honesty, affability, and frankness which characterised him. These qualities much endeared him to his friends, rendered him esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, and generally admired in public or in private life. The steadiness with which he prepared for his examinations antecedent to his degree, the examinations which he passed, his repeated selection by the clinical professor as his clerk, the manner in which he executed that office, and in which he presided over the Physical Society, gave promise of considerable eminence in his profession when maturer life and enlarged experience should present motives for industry, and call for the sacrifice of pleasure on the altar of duty.

Thro' his protracted, painful, and fatal illness, he had every attention and assistance which numerous kind friends, and the most skilful of the medical profession could supply. His sufferings were acute, and he at length sunk under them. About an hour before his death, he was free from pain, knew and spoke to the friend who was attending him, and about eleven at night, without a struggle or a groan, serenely breath-

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ed his last. His remains were followed to the grave by the medical professors, and a concourse of friends, and fellow students. Few during their academical course, and so short a life, have been so generally known and lamented. He will live long in the remembrance of all who knew and loved him. In the commerce, or in the repose and retirement of future life, when the companions of his youth, his pleasures, and his studies, review the persons and scenes with which they were early familiar, Glover will recur to the memory, associated with the pursuits, the happiness and the objects of former days.

If manly grace, if vigorous beauty's bloom
Could soothe the ruthless tyrant of the tomb;
If kindness ministering to a youth beloved,
If friendship e'en to its last office proved,
If public sympathy, or secret prayer,
That love or anguish mingled with despair,
If aught of human skill had power to save,
Thou hadst not died! nor to thy early grave
Assembled youth with kindred sorrow come
To lay the stranger in his last long home.

The eye that blest him sees him now no more;
Fallen is the form that beauty's image wore;
The laurel wreath that science lately gave,
Thus early faded decorates his grave.
Yet, as thro' Academus' shades we stray,
Or tread, of busier life, the public way;
Whilst honour, worth, ingenuousness, impart
A generous love to every feeling heart;
Whilst grace and youth th' admiring mind enthrall,
And sorrow sees them prematurely fall;
Whilst o'er the deep's green bosom Erin smiles,
Gem of the ocean, Queen of western isles!
Her son shall live, at friendship's call revive,
And Glover in remembrance still survive.

But who shall stay the widowed mother's tears?
That fondly trusting to his ripening years,
Thinks that his sun, which late in splendour rose,
Shall gild with genial beam her evening's close,
Looks on her children with a parent's joy,
And sees, in fancy sees, her favourite boy.
—Quick as the thunderbolt from summer skies
Affliction falls, and hope with Edmund dies.
O God! on thee may stedfast faith depend,
The Father of the fatherless, the widow's Friend!

Edinburgh University, April 13d, 1806. } *J. T.*

Report of a Committee of the Horticultural Society of LONDON, *containing a View of Improvements which may be made in gardening. Drawn up at their request, by* T. A. KNIGHT, *Esq.*

WERE it possible to ascertain the primeval state of those vegetables which now occupy the attention of the gardener and agriculturist, and immediately, or remotely, conduce to the support and happiness of mankind; and could we trace out the various changes which art or accident has, in successive generations, produced in each, few enquiries would be more extensively interesting. But we possess no sources from which sufficient information to direct us in our enquiries can be derived; and are still ignorant of the native country, and existence in a wild state, of some of the most important-

portant of our plants. We, however, know, that improved flowers and fruits are the necessary produce of improved culture; and that the offspring, in a greater or less degree, inherits the character of its parent. The austere crab of our woods has thus been converted into the golden pippin; and the numerous varieties of the plumb, can boast no other parent than our native sloe. Yet few experiments have been made, the object of which has been new productions of this sort; and almost every ameliorated variety of fruit appears to have been the offspring of accident, or of culture applied to other purposes. We may therefore infer, with little danger of error, that an ample and unexplored field for future discovery and improvement lies before us, in which nature does not appear to have formed any limits to the success of our labours, if properly applied.

The physiology of vegetation has deservedly engaged the attention of the *Royal* and *Linnean* Societies; and much information has been derived from the exertions of those learned bodies. Societies for the improvement of domestic animals, and of agriculture in all its branches, have also been established, with success, in almost every district of the British empire. Horticulture alone appears to have been neglected, and left to the common gardener, who generally pursues the dull routine of his predecessors; and, if he deviates from it, rarely possesses a sufficient share of science and information, to enable him to deviate with success.

The establishment of a national Society for the improvement of horticulture has therefore long been wanted; and if such an institution meet with a degree of support proportionate to the importance of its object: if it proceed with cautious circumspection to publish well-ascertained facts only, to detect the errors of ignorance, and to expose the misrepresentations of fraud; the advantages which the public may ultimately derive from the establishment, will probably exceed the most sanguine hopes of its founders.

Horticulture, in its present state, may, with propriety, be divided into two distinct branches, the useful and the ornamental; the first must occupy the principal attention of the members of the society, but the second will not be neglected; and it will be their object, wherever it is practicable, to combine both.

Experience and observation appear to have sufficiently proved, that all plants have a natural tendency to adapt their habits to every climate in which art or accident places them: and thus the pear tree, which appears to be a native of the southern parts of Europe, or the adjoining parts of Asia, has completely naturalized itself in Britain, and has acquired, in a great number of instances, the power to ripen its fruit in the early part, even of an unfavourable summer; the crab tree has, in the same manner, adapted its habits to the frozen climate of Siberia. But when we import either of these fruits, in their cultivated state, from happier climates, they are often found incapable of acquiring a perfect state of maturity, even when trained to a south wall.

As the pear and crab tree, in the preceding cases, have acquired powers of ripening their fruits in climates much colder than those in which they were placed by nature, we have some grounds of hope, that the vine and peach tree may be made to adapt their varieties to our climate, and to ripen their fruits without the aid of artificial heat, or the reflection of a wall: and though we are at present little acquainted with the mode of culture best calculated to produce the necessary changes in the constitution and habit of plants, attentive ob-

observation and experience will soon discover it; and experiments have already been made, which prove the facility of raising as fine varieties of fruit in this country, as any which have been imported from others.

Almost every plant, the existence of which is not confined to a single summer, admits of two modes of propagation; by division of its parts, and by seed. By the first of these methods, we are enabled to multiply an individual into many; each of which, in its leaves, its flowers, and fruit, permanently retains, in every respect, the character of the parent stock. No new life is here generated; and the graft, the layer, and cutting, appear to possess the youth and vigour, or the age and debility of the plant, of which they once formed a part. No permanent improvement has therefore ever been derived, or can be expected, from the art of the grafter, or the choice of stocks of different species or varieties; for, to use the phrase of Lord Bacon, the graft in all cases *overruleth the stock*, from which it derives *aliment, but no motion.* Seedling plants, on the contrary, of every cultivated species, sport in endless variety. By selection from these alone, therefore, we can hope for success in our pursuits of new and improved varieties of every species of plant or fruit; and to promote experiments of this kind, the Horticultural Society propose to give some honorary premiums to those who shall produce before them, or such persons as they shall appoint, valuable new varieties of fruit, which having been raised from seeds, have come into existence since the establishment of the institution.

In the culture of many fruits, without reference to the introduction of new varieties, the Society hope to be able to point out some important improvements. Several sorts, the walnut and mulberry, for instance, are not produced till the trees have acquired a considerable age, and therefore, though the latter fruit is highly valued, it is at present very little cultivated. But experiments have lately been made, which prove that both walnut and mulberry trees may be readily made to produce fruit at three years old; and there appears every reason to believe, that the same mode of culture would be equally successful in all similar cases.

In training wall trees there is much in the modern practice that appears defective and irrational: no attention whatever is paid to the form which the species or variety naturally assumes; and be its growth upright, or pendent, it is constrained to take precisely the same form on the wall.

The construction of forcing houses appears also to be generally very defective, and two are rarely constructed alike, tho' intended for the same purposes: probably not a single building of this kind has yet been erected, in which the greatest possible quantity of space has been obtained, and of light and heat admitted, proportionate to the capital expended. It may even be questioned, whether a single hot bed has ever been made in the most advantageous form; and the proper application of glass, where artificial heat is not employed, is certainly very ill understood.

Every gardener is well acquainted with methods of applying manure with success, to annual plants; for these, as Evelyn has justly observed, having but little time to fulfil the intentions of nature, readily accept nutriment in almost any form in which it can be offered them: but trees, being formed for periods of longer duration, are frequently much injured by the injudicious and excessive use of manure. The gardener is often ignorant of this circumstance; and not unfrequently forms a compost for his wall trees, which for a few years stimulating them to preternatu-

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ral exertion, becomes the source of disease and early decay.

It is also generally supposed that the same ingredients, and in the same proportion to each other, which are best calculated to bring one variety of any fruit to perfection, are equally well adapted to every other variety of that species. But experience does not justify this conclusion, and the peach in many soils acquires a high degree of perfection where its variety, the nectarine, is comparatively of little value, and the nectarine frequently possesses its full flavour in a soil which does not well suit the peach. The same remark is also applicable to the pear and apple; and as defects of opposite kinds occur in the varieties of every species of fruit, those qualities in the soil which are beneficial in some cases, will be found injurious in others. In those districts where the apple and pear are cultivated for cyder and perry, much of the success of the planter is found to depend on his skill, or good fortune, in adapting his fruits to the soil.

The preceding remarks are applicable to a part only of the objects which the Horticultural Society have in view; but that they apply to that part in which the practice of the modern gardener is conceived to be most defective, and embrace no inconsiderable field of improvement.

In the execution of their plan the committee feel that the society have many difficulties to encounter, and, they fear, some prejudices to contend with; but they have long been convinced, as individuals, and their aggregate observations have tended only to encrease their conviction, that there scarce exists a single species of esculent plant or fruit, which (relative to the use of man) has yet attained its utmost state of perfection; nor any branch of practical horticulture, which is not still susceptible of essential improvement; and under these impressions they hope to receive the support and assistance of those who are interested in, and capable of promoting, the success of their endeavours.

Critical Observations on HOME, *a poem.*

EVERY one who has remarked the numerous poems that have lately made their appearance in the Scottish metroplis, must congratulate his country on the addition which these make to the catalogue of British poetry. The little volume on which I wish to make a few observations, sent into the world, like many children, anonymously, will not be the less acceptible to the reader, that the author has not wandered for in search of a subject. *Home*, however poor it may be, possesses always some attractions; and there are few who will not feel interested in arguments which tend to strengthen that attachment.

I am not of that surly race of critics who read a book only to point out its defects. Perfection in human composition is not to be expected; and when an author sits down and spends his time to please or to instruct, it were hard not to allow him credit for the attempt, whatever the merit of the execution may be.

"Small is the skill my Lord delights to praise."

The author of the present work is certainly entitled to a considerable degree of credit for the choice he has made of his subject. In a short introductory paragraph, he mentions, that he has never seen any poems written expressly on the subject of Home; but this is not to be wondered at, for the homes of most of our British poets of eminence possessed but few charms for celebration in heroics. A garret and a farthing taper, "a cap by night, a stocking all the day," would not be very interesting objects of description or Panegyric. That, however, which former

former poets have been unable or unwilling to enter upon, has now been attempted by one, who whatever may be his other merits, has at least the praise of placing and describing things in a light different from any of his predecessors.

In offering a few remarks on this work I shall begin with the plan of the poem. The author divides it into three parts, "because," says he, "each part relates to a particular period of time." What particular *period of time* the author alludes to I cannot, after a careful perusal, pretend to say. Perhaps it may be morning, noon, and night; perhaps infancy, manhood, and old age. If the former, the author has undoubtedly displayed, a great deal of deep thinking, acute observation, and knowledge of the world; for breakfast, dinner, and supper, are not the least attractions to home at these periods. Many people, in remarking the obscurity of the periods alluded to, might set it down as a blemish; but I am of a different opinion, and must regard it as a beauty. If the author had been clear on this point, it might have gratified the ignorant or the indolent reader; but, by leaving it a little in the dark, he affords to the ingenious an opportunity of attempting to specify them. Perhaps few poems, however, could bear to have fewer resting places than this; and there is none that could be divided with less impropriety into numerous divisions. It is framed with such a masterly hand, that neither a transposition of its parts, nor any manner in which it could be arranged, would hurt either the sense or the melody.

In *part first*, the author begins with an address to Clydesdale, that district of Scotland watered by the river Clyde. In this he has followed the best models. Thomson begins his seasons with an invocation to Spring, and Pope and many other poets invoke certain heathen deities to their aid. But we prefer the addresses, or invocations, that are made to inanimate objects, to any other; for this reason, among many others, that there is little danger of the poet being interrupted or embarrassed by a reply. In this part the author informs us, that it is better to be at home (he means his fire-side) than among *trenches, steel-crowned ramparts*, or even the banks of the Clyde in a stormy day; and if there be a female companion, "adorned with loveliness and youth," to welcome one, it would be better and better still. What an inestimable discovery is this! Former writers might hint at such a thing being the case; but it was reserved for the beginning of the 19th century, for the author of "Home," to demonstrate it by unanswerable arguments.

In the *second part*, the author transports his readers to the island of Juan Fernandes, and versifies a chapter of Lord Anson's voyage, for the purpose of telling us, that his fire-side is more agreeable to him than fresh provisions and vegetables could be to the seaman affected with scurvy after a long cruize. He next points out some of those amusements which endear the "seat of his joys to him;" among which are the manuring and planting of fruit trees, the making of zigzag roads, and the propagating of bees. After a few reflections on the false happiness which "erring men pursue," he indubitably proves that the greater part of the people in the world have hitherto been misled in this point, and that to be completely happy, we must become a cottager, with a large family; labour hard all day to prevent us from thinking and have sometimes the pleasures of going through "plashy fields," or "striving with blinding snows," or, if we are a little better educated, we may amuse our spare hours in 'more intellectual joys.'

Wealth, pleasure, and power, he asserts, only enlarge our misery: of consequence the reader will perceive that poverty, pain, and dependance,

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are, in the author's opinion, the *joys* that should grace a "simple home." In illustration of this, he introduces an episode of his friend *Edwin*, who having become bankrupt, went in search of riches, &c. through various parts of the world; but failing in the acquisition, was at last shipwrecked, by an odd accident, near the very spot from whence he first set out, and where his sweetheart was sitting "beneath a beechen grove," sighing for her Edwin. This circumstance, no doubt, both amazed and pleased the poor fellow; and the author makes him even question its reality:

"Can this be real? sure enchantment reigns;
For sees he not, entranced, his native plains?"

Whether the poor girl had sat in the situation described during the time of her lover's travels, is not positively asserted; but from nothing being said to the contrary, it is more than probable the author means she did. We do not mean to question his veracity by doubting of this circumstance; but we cannot help exclaiming, in the emphatic language of Dr Young, "O what a miracle of love is here!" The discovery to Edwin of his real situation, and an assertion that riches cannot contribute in the smallest degree to happines, concludes *part second*.

"The frantic chace of riches I disclaim;
Love needs them not, to feed his holy flame.
Love needs them not. Let Fortune's gifts depart;
Himself suffices to a faithful heart."

In the *third part*, the author introduces us to his Emma and her home, and gives us a concert and ball, where *trees* with *musical voices* are the performers, and *moss roses* are the chief dancers! He next describes his feelings when absent from home: we shall give them in his own words. But we must remind the reader, that altho', to make his ideas appear more clear, we have extracted them in the form of *prose*, yet in the title page of the book they'are denominated *poetry*. "Perhaps my Emma drops an anguished tear: On me, perhaps, a suffering cherub calls—I start—the lights are dim, the banquet palls; wit pains me; laughter sickens—if I strive with sadness—if more cheering thoughts revive;—yet, ceased the bosom's animated tone, the charm, which gives to joy its joy, is gone." A prospect from the window of his house next presents itself, which we are confident must please every reader of taste and lover of novelty. The *waving corn* is seen *spreading* its *chearful green*; the *ripe grass* is *requiring* the mower to cut it down; the city of Edinburgh "rears its castled crest on the sunny breast of Lothian," and the Frith of Forth is moving, with all convenient speed, "to wed, fair stream, the Eastern Main." The author leads us next to the West Indies, Africa, &c. in imagination, (by the bye a very cheap and pleasant way of travelling,) till he commands his thoughts to return from their excursion; and after a twilight view of various objects, he presents to us the moon, and many other fine objects. At last, "slumber beckoning bids his revels cease," and he concludes with the following verses, the first couplet of which well characterises his whole production:

"Is this *a dream, unauthorised and vain,*
The light and worthless coinage of the brain?
As well to chace the ills that earth deform,
Controul the whirlwind, and chastise the storm,
May man pretend, as hope the power to find,
Of opening ceasless sunshine on the mind,
Of binding base desires in Reason's chain,
Or calming the rough waves of passion's main;

Ah, yet, even so, yet better hopes arise,
That scorn the earth, and ask their kindred skies;
Hopes, that upon a firmer basis rest,
Than the weak counsels of the human breast.
When Man shall quit his frail abode of clay,
Earth shrink with heat, and sun and moon decay;
When Ruin, grasping stern the starry frame,
Shall, plunge them in th'abyss from which they came;
The Sire of being, with paternal care,
Shall for his chosen, fit retreats prepare,
From earth; from those bright worlds whose myriads roll,
In fair disorder o'er the mighty pole;
From stars remoter, whose unwearied light
Has striven in vain to dawn on mortal sight;
From planets, which their tremulous orbits trace
On the dim boundary of formless space;
The heirs of bliss, from every stain refined,
Their sorrows and their frailties left behind,
Shall, at his voice, that calls to glory, come;
Enter the gates of day, and find in Heaven their home."

Such are the three divisions into "which Home, a poem," are arranged. On the propriety of the plan which the author has chosen we will not hazard any opinion. It may be what Milton calls "regular confusion;" but from not being able to comprehend it, I do not absolutely say so. It is certainly novel in some degree, though many former writers, both in prose and verse, have contrived to puzzle their readers as to the meaning and purpose of their works. Oliver Cromwell was a great statesman, though it is related that in his parliamentary speeches his meaning could not be guessed at. In like manner, the author of "Home" may be a consummate poet, though even an intelligent reader may not be able to distinguish whether his book be prose or verse. The ideas he endeavours to give us of many things might no doubt exist clearly in his mind, though they "leave not a wreck behind" in the conception of any who may give the work a perusal. But I do not blame the book because it is not to be understood. Incomprehensibility is a prominent beauty in modern poetry; and no where do I recollect to have seen it better exemplified than in the present work. Our ancestors, poor silly souls, were content to be pleased, if they could conceive an author's meaning without *notes*; and find feelings and sentiments, expressed in simple language, and without violating probability, or transgressing against nature. But it is another thing to be pleased in these enlightened days.—Poetry has well been denominated an *art*; and as such, it should exhibit as little of undisguised *nature* as possible. With regard to the present poem, though it may be in many places dubious, in others dark, yet candour makes us allow that it may be "dark with excessive bright."

S. E.

To be continued.

General result of Experiments made on the Temperature of the Waters of the Sea.—By M. PERON.

From "Annales du Museum National."

THE temperature of the waters of the sea is in general lower at noon, than that of the atmosphere observed

observed in the shade at the same hour.

It is constantly higher at midnight.

In the morning and evening they commonly approach to a state of equilibrium.

Taking the average of a number of comparative observations between the temperature of the atmosphere and that of the surface of the waves, repeated four times a day, at six in the morning, at noon, at six in the evening, and at midnight, in the same seas; the temperature of the waters of the sea is constantly higher, in whatever latitude the observations may be made; at least I myself have never seen an exception to this rule, from 49° North, to 45° South.

The average temperature of the waters of the sea on their surface, and at a distance from continents, is therefore higher than that of the atmosphere with which its waves are in contact.

The relative temperature of the waves is increased by their agitation, but their absolute temperature is always diminished.

The temperature of the sea rises in proportion as the observer approaches to continents or large islands.

Other circumstances being equal, the temperature of the bottom of the sea, along the coasts, and in the vicinity of continents, is higher than in the middle of the ocean.

It appears to rise the nearer we come to continents and large isles.

The heat of the lands five times more considerable; the smaller depth of the bed of the sea, the concentration of the solar rays, and the currents, must apparently be regarded as the essential causes of this phenomenon.

It appears not improbable, that the animals and vegetables, which cover the bottom of the sea, may contribute to this, by the higher temperature which they appear to enjoy.

The temperature of the waters of the sea, far from the banks, at whatever depth it is observed, is in general colder than that of the surface.

This refrigeration appears to bear a certain relation to the depth, since the greater the depth at which the observations are made, the greater it is found to be.

The two preceding results are found equally exact, amid the frozen waves of the two poles and the burning heat of the equator; only at equal depth, the proportion of cold is much greater towards the polar regions.

The results of every observation hitherto made on this subject unite in proving, that the deepest abysses of the sea, as well as the summits of our highest mountains, are eternally frozen, even under the equator.

Pursuing a comparison, exact in all its relations, between the temperature of the gulfs of the ocean, and that of the highest peaks of our continents, it follows, that in the former, as well as in the latter, a very small number of vegetables and animals must live.

Results similar to those which we have observed in the bottom of the sea, have shewn that the same degree of cold existed at great depths in the principal lakes of Switzerland and Italy.

The observations of Georgi, of Pallas, of Gmelin, of Ledyard, and of Patrin in Siberia; those of the celebrated and rigorous observer Saussure in Switzerland, seem to prove, that the case is the same in the bosom of the earth wherever the observations have been made far from mines. Similar results have been lately obtained in America, by Shaw, Mackenzie, Umphraville, and Robson.

Ought not the union of so many facts to throw some uncertainty upon the theory so generally received, and otherwise doubtful, of a central fire maintaining an uniform and constant temperature of about 10° in the whole mass of our globe, whether liquid or solid.

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May we not one day be forced, by new experiments upon this subject, to return to that ancient principle so natural and otherwise so conformable to all the phenomena which pass every day under our eyes? The only source of the heat of our globe is the great star which enlightens it; without it, without the salutary influence of its rays, soon the whole earth, frozen on all sides, would be only a lifeless mass of ice and snow. Thus the history of winter in the polar regions would be that of all our planet.

Manners *of the* Inhabitants *of* Indostan.

From Orme's Historical Fragments.

1. *Moors.*

A Domineering insolence towards all who are in subjection to them, ungovernable wilfulness, inhumanity, cruelty, murders, and assassinations, deliberated with the same calmness and subtlety as the rest of their politics; an insensibility to remorse for these crimes, which are scarcely considered otherwise than as necessary accidents in the course of life, sensual excesses which revolt against nature, unbounded thirst of power, and a rapaciousness of wealth equal to the extravagance of his propensities and vices,—this is the character of an Indian Moor, who is of consequence sufficient to have any character at all.

We find among the Moors, the ceremonies of outward manners carried to a more refined pitch than in any other part of the world, except China. These manners are become a fundamental of their education, as without them a man would, instead of making his fortune, be liable to lose his head.

An uncivil thing is never said amongst equals; the most extravagant adulation, both of gesture and words, is lavished upon the superior. The grandee is seated in the Durbar, where all who approach to pay their respects are ranged according to their station and favour. All is attention to his countenance; if he asks a question, it is answered with the turn that will please him: if he asserts, all applaud the truth: does he contradict, all tremble: a multitude of domestics appear in waiting, as silent and immoveable as statues. This is the ceremonial of paying court. I speak not of the Durbar as the tribunal of justice: there injuries must cry aloud, or will not be heard.

By the experience they have had of Europeans, they deny us all pretentions to politeness. Our familiarities appear shocking to their notions of awe and respect; our vivacities quite ridiculous to their notions of solemnity. I shall be pardoned for giving an instance of this.

The gentlemen of one of the European factories in Bengal were invited to see the ceremony of a sacred day at the Nabob's palace, where all the great men of the city were to be assembled. The Europeans were placed near the Nabob's person. The scene was in a large area of the palace, in the middle of which, directly opposite to the Nabob, a fountain was playing. The Moors who entered approached no nearer than just before the fountain; there made obeisance, and retired to their seats. A man of some distinction added a step or two too much to his retreating bow, and fell backwards into the cistern of the fountain. I question whether half the foreign ambassadors of any court in Europe could have suppressed their mirth on such an occasion; our foreign visitors burst into repeated peals of laughter, and flung themselves into all the attitudes which usually accompany the excess of it. Not a muscle was changed in the countenance of any other person in the assembly. The unlucky man went out with great composure to change his raiment; and all the attention

tention of the company was diverted from him upon the boisterons mirth of the strangers, which became real matters of astonishment to these nice observers of decorum.

In Indostan, every man may literally be said to be the maker of his own fortune. Great talents, unawed by scruples of conscience, seldom fail of success: from hence all persons of distinction are seen running in the same course. The perseverance necessary to attain his end, teaches every man to bear and forbear contrary to the common instincts of human nature; and hence arises their politeness.

An expression of indignation has cost a considerable officer his life, three months after he had betrayed himself to the apprehensions of his superior, who never after thought himself secure from the resentments of a man, whose violence was capable of transporting him to a public manifestation of disgust; in the interim, nothing but the utmost complaisance and respect has subsisted between them. Just as the rash man has thought his peace was made, he has found his destruction determined.

I cannot ask credit for the multiplicity of facts of this nature which I could relate. How many princes have been stabbed in full durbar? How many princes have been poisoned in their beds? Chiefs of armies circumvented and cut off at conferences in the field? Favourite courtiers strangled without previous notice of their crime; or whilst they thought themselves on the eve of destroying their masters. A century of the politics of Indostan would afford more examples of this nature than can be found in the whole history of Europe since the time of Charlemagne.

2. *Gentoos.*

The Gentoos are very affectionate parents, and treat their domestics with great mildness. They are charitable, even to relieving the necessities of strangers: and the politeness of their behaviour is refined by the natural effeminacy of their dispositions, so as even to exceed that of the Moors.

The sway of a despotic government has taught them the necessity of patience, and the coolness of their imagination enables them to practise it better than any people in the world. They conceive a contemptible opinion of a man's capacity, who betrays any impetuosity in his temper.

Slavery has sharpened the natural fineness of all the spirits of Asia: from the difficulty of obtaining money and the greater difficulty of preserving it, the Gentoos are indefatigable in business, and masters of the most exquisite dissimulation in all affairs of interest. They are the acutest buyers and sellers in the world, and preserve through all their bargains a degree of calmness, which baffles all the arts that can be opposed against it.

The children are capable of assisting them in their business at an age when ours scarce begin to learn. It is common to see a boy of eleven years enter into an assembly of considerable men, make his obeisance, deliver his message, and then retire with all the propriety and grace of a very well-bred man.

Defence of the EDINBURGH *Debating Society.*

——Mutato nomini, de te
Fabula narratur—— HOR.

SIR,

A CERTAIN Gentleman, (thro' the medium of your useful Miscellany of August last, p. 583,) has made a puerile attempt to amuse the public, by ridiculing our Society.

The fact is, from 20 to 30 of us, industrious tradesmen, meet every Saturday night at 8 o'clock, to exercise

cise our rational powers, after the laborious operations of the week. The principal end of the meeting is to read the Weekly Journal, and your Magazine. But in order to have the whole members present before the reading commences, an additional hour is allowed, and the reading commences at nine, whether all the members are assembled or not. In the interval from eight to nine, in order to prevent confusion, and direct the general attention of the society to one particular point, the president proposes a question for discussion, and every member who chooses may deliver his sentiments. This rational and cheap amusement costs each of us about 4s. per annum. Instead, therefore, of meriting censure, or being pointed out as objects of ridicule, I cannot conceive how we could spend a leisure hour, either more rationally, or more economically.

Had the great *Goldsmith*, or the feeling *Gray*, been introduced to our society, how differently would they have acted? They would have busied themselves in discovering a Cicero here, a Demosthenes there, &c. &c. and the only motions they would have felt, would have been those of pity and regret, that we had not basked in the sun-shine of erudition. Though they might have disapproved of our manner of handling a discussion, still they must have been pleased with the efforts of untutored genius.

It is certainly no blame of ours that we did not receive a liberal education, and Mr S. certainly does us much injustice by asserting that we meet to discuss subjects in every department of literature. We, on the contrary, make no pretensions to literature at all, but we conceive we have as good a right as he has, to discuss such subjects as come within the sphere of our knowledge.

As to the speeches which he has put into the mouths of James M'Alpin, potter; Charles Hodge, farrier, and myself, it is sufficient to observe, that they are the *ignis fatuus* of his own rickety pericranium, and were never delivered in our society. When this gentleman laid aside all conscientious scruples, and launched out into the wide ocean of fiction, it might naturally have been expected, that he would have produced something capable of amusing the public.

But admitting (for argument's sake,) that the speeches were delivered by the persons to whom they are ascribed, I can discover no fund of entertainment to amuse the public. The only objection against me is, that I am a tailor, and borrow similes from the terms of my art. Certainly there is nothing either criminal or ridiculous in being a tailor.

The charge against M'Alpin is that he wears a bonnet, and speaks Scotch. I know several noblemen, who wear a bonnet and a kilt too, and speaks broader Scotch than Jamie M'Alpin does.

The charge against the well-dressed man, Charles Hodge the farrier, is much the same with that preferred against myself, viz. that we borrow our similes from the terms of our respective occupations. Had Mr S. been acquainted with human nature, either practically or theoretically, he must have known that the same thing takes place, more or less, among all ranks of mankind, particularly in the navy.

The sum of the whole is, that Mr S. (according to his own account of the matter,) was introduced into a society of honest tradesmen, who were conversing in their own homely style. Cabbage was a tailor, and spoke of elbows and remnants. Jamie M'Alpin wore his own native dress, and spoke the language of his country. Charlie Hodge the farrier, spoke of circulation and cathartics. The president committed the heinous trans-

transgression of being a jolly looking man, and the still more heinous one of wearing a tie wig.

Proh pudor! proh mores!

It occurs to me, that Mr S. is either a poor caterer, or the public are easily gratified. I am, however, inclined to think, that he had intruded himself on them in the same manner as he did on us, and that they will appretiate his merits accordingly. He ought to recollect, that it is not the want of education, but the affectation of it, which makes a man ridiculous; and the little amusement he may have afforded the public, is at his own expence, not ours.

To conclude, Mr Editor, I would advise this vapouring blade, (if he has the least remnant of common sense left to clout the elbows of his folly,) to regulate his amusements according to his own mind, and let us do the same. If I am troubled with more of his ridiculous nonsense, I shall, (sans ceremonie,) rip up his rotten seams to some purpose.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
ANTHONY M'CABBAGE.
Habit maker, Edinburgh.

P. S. If you insert this, I will make your next pair of over-alls for nothing.

A. M.

Character of the Heroes of the ILIAD *and* ODYSSEY.

From Knight's Enquiry into the Principles of Taste.

HORACE's advice of preferring the character and fictions of the Iliad to those of common nature or history, as the materials of tragedy, seems to me very ill adapted to the principle of modern drama, how well soever it may have suited the splendid exhibitions of the Greek theatre. The vast and exalted images, which are raised in the mind, by the pomp of heroic verse, and the amplification of heroic fiction, shrink into a degree of meanness, that becomes quite ridiculous, when reduced to the standard of ordinary nature, and exhibited in the person of a modern actor. The impression which the sight of Achilles on the French stage first made upon me will never be effaced: a more farcical and ludicrous figure could scarcely present itself to my imagination, than a pert smart Frenchman, well rouged, laced, curled, and powdered; with the gait of a dancing master, and the accent of a milliner, attempting to personate that tremendous warrior, the nodding of whose crest dismayed armies, and the sound of whose voice made even the war horse shudder. The generality of the audience, indeed, never having viewed the original through the dazzling and expansive medium of Homer's verses, thought only of the lover of Iphigenia: and were, of course, as well satisfied with Mons. Achille as with any other amorous hero, "that struts and frets his hour upon the stage." In this, as in other instances, the habitual association of ideas makes the same object contemptibly ridiculous to one, and affectingly serious to another. In this country, however, the characters of the Iliad and Odyssey have been so generally known since Pope's splendid translation, that no tragedy has been popular, in which they have been introduced; and, I believe, Thomson's Agamemnon is the only instance of their being brought upon the stage.

Horace drew his rules and instructions from the practice of the Greek theatre; where the actors were so disguised by masks and cothurni; and the whole performance so much more remote from ordinary nature, than the modern drama, that incongruities of this kind were less prominent

nent and offensive. The most eminent, too, of the Greek tragedians changed and perverted the characters of the Iliad and Odyssey, when they brought them upon the stage: as appears from the Ulysses and Menelaus in the plays of Sophocles and Euripides, still extant; which are gross caricatures of the same characters in the Homeric poems. It was probably from some caricature of this kind that Horace took the portrait of Achilles which he recommends to dramatic writers: for it is extremely unlike the hero of the Iliad, who is, indeed, impiger, iracundus, acer; active, irascible, and eager: but so far from renouncing or denying any of the established rights and institutions of law, morality, or religion, that he is a steady and zealous observer of all: pious to his gods, dutiful to his parents, hospitable and polite to his guests; kind and generous to his subjects, faithful and affectionate to his friends, and open, honourable, and sincere towards all. Neither is he an inexorable enemy, till exasperated by the loss of the man most dear to him, and soured by despair and impending death.

Despising his own life, as a frail and transitory possession of little value; while the pride of conscious superiority taught him to consider, that of others of still less value, he becomes sanguinary thro' magnanimity, and gives an unbounded scope to his resentment from not thinking the objects of it worth sparing. Considered in this point of view, the seeming incongruities in the characters of several of the mighty heroes and conquerors of real history become consistent and united. In their private and individual transactions, where their particular sympathies have been called forth, they have been mild, generous, and compassionate; but in dealing with mankind in the mass, they have considered human life in the abstract, as a delusive mockery of vain hopes and fears, which it was almost a matter of indifference either to preserve or destroy.

Had the Achilles of the Iliad, or the Ulysses of the Odyssey, been such as Horace has described the one, or Euripides exhibited the other, they would not have interested the untutored, but uncorrupted feelings of an Homeric audience, how well soever they might have succeeded on the Attic theatre: for men, in the early stages of society, when manners are general substitutes for laws, are scrupulously observant of whatever custom or public opinion has established as a criterion of politeness or good breeding; the principles of which, as before observed, are the same in all ages and all countries, howsoever the modes of showing them may vary. Hence neither the violent and atrocious passions of the first of these heroes, nor the wily artifice and versatility of the second, ever make either of them deviate from the character of a gentleman, even according to our present notions of that character, allowing always for the change of exterior forms or ceremonies of fashion. Though the one is impetuous, and the other temperate in his expressions of resentment; both equally preserve the dignity of high pride and conscious superiority; and both are invariably kind, civil, and attentive to all, whom the weakness of sex or age entitled to their protection or compassion.—Any of that unfeeling rudeness with which the Ulysses of Euripides rejects the supplications of the captive Hecuba for the life of her last remaining child; or any of that selfish coldness, with which the Æneas of Virgil treats the unfortunate princess, whose affections he had seduced, would have so degraded either of the Homeric heroes in the estimation of the simple but gallant warriors, to whom

whom the poet sang, that all their subsequent actions would have become uninteresting, as flowing from the polluted source of vulgar insolence or selfish meanness. Though we are now, perhaps, less fastidious than they were upon such points of morality, we still appear to be much more so than either the Athenians or Romans were at the respective periods of their highest degrees of civilization and refinement: for such a scene as that of Euripides, above alluded to, would not now be borne on any stage; and every modern reader of the Æneid finds, that the episode of Dido, though in itself the most exquisite piece of composition existing, weakens extremely the subsequent interest of the poem; it being impossible to sympathize either cordially or kindly with the fortunes or exertions of a hero who sneaks away from his high-minded and much-injured benefactress in a manner so base and unmanly. When, too, we find him soon after imitating all the attrocities, and surpassing the utmost arrogance of the furious and vindictive Achilles, without displaying any of his generosity, pride, or energy, he becomes at once mean and odious, and only excites scorn and indignation; especially when, at the conclusion, he presents to the unfortunate Lavinia a hand stained with the blood of her favoured lover, whom he had stabbed while begging for quarter, and after being rendered incapable of resistance.

Indeed, I cannot but think, in spite of all that critics have said of the judgement of Virgil, as opposed to the invention of Homer, that if there be any quality, in which the author of the Iliad stands pre-eminently superior to all his followers, or imitators, it is in that of judgement, or a just sense of propriety in adapting actions to persons, and circumstances to characters; and modifying his fictions to the understandings and degrees of information of his audience; so that they might appear wonderful, but not incredible. Virgil's great excellence is delicacy of sentiment and expression, joined to the most technical skill and just feeling in dressing out and embellishing every circumstance or incident, that he employs; but in the appropriation of those circumstances and incidents, to persons and characters, he is generally less happy than Tasso, and in no degree whatever to be compared with him,—"cui nec viget quidquam simile aut secumdum."

Scottish Review.

Pamphlets on Highland Emigration.

1. Strictures and Remarks on the Earl of Selkirk's Observations on the Present State of the Highlands of Scotland. By Robert Brown, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
2. Remarks on the Earl of Selkirk's Observations, &c. 8vo. 6s.
3. Eight Letters to the Earl of Selkirk, 8vo. 2s. 6d. second edit.

IN our number for August last, we took a view of Lord Selkirk's very interesting publication. It appeared to us to be founded on the most sound principles of political economy, and the facts which it stated accorded sufficiently with what was generally understood to be the present state of the Highlands of Scotland. At the same time, if these could be proved to have no foundation, most of his Lordship's conclusions would no doubt fall to the ground. It becomes important, therefore, to enquire whether or not the above pamphlets contain any satisfactory refutation of the statements contained in that work. Of the three, we consider Mr Brown's as the most valuable; for though it possesses no pretensions to philosophy or elegance of style, it is replete with mat-

ter of fact, and wears a certain solid and practical air, which inspires confidence. The "Remarks" are less valuable in this view, though better written; and the "Eight letters" are the best written, but contain least information of all the three.

The first question is, whether a depopulation has actually taken place in the Highland estates. And of this there seems hardly the least ground to doubt. The throwing numerous farms into one, the employment of machinery, and the necessity under which high rents place the farmer of exacting from one man the same degree of labour which was performed by two or three, must all contribute to produce this effect. It has taken place in fact to a great extent, even in those parts of the low country where great improvements have been carried on; but much more in the highlands, where the whole number of people which the produce of the land was capable of maintaining, were actually collected upon it. This depopulation is accordingly asserted by Lord Selkirk, and amply confirmed by Mr Brown, who says,

The author is correct in stating, that the present generation of proprietors are more intent on obtaining an adequate return in money for their lands, and less disposed to sacrifice their real interest, than their predecessors, whose ambition, warranted by sound policy, it was to retain a numerous body of idle adherents. What was sound policy at one time, might prove gross folly at a subsequent period, when circumstances were completely changed.

An assertion is made, (*p.* 24), that some proprietors, from vanity or tenderness, still retain their people, by the sacrifice of their pecuniary interest. But, in fact, no examples have occurred in the course of my acquaintance with the Highlands, of proprietors maintaining their dependents in feudal idleness, against their own interest; though there may be, perhaps, a solitary instance, of some small proprietor, the doubtful claimant of high ancestry, who has the vanity to affect the pomp and state of his grand ancestors. Even such vanity is not unaccompanied with some good effects. It generates a disregard of, or rather a contempt for, useful industry, and it also leads to pecuniary embarrassments, which ultimately bring the estate to the hammer.

These estates are commonly transferred to men who have made money in trade, or in the East or West Indies. Such new proprietors are well qualified to repair all the mischiefs which the ridiculous affectation of chieftainship had produced. In place of a gang of idle menials, which his exsublimity kept about his person, and of lazy and slovenly tenants, who, in place of cultivating, wholly neglected the land; the new proprietor excites, and liberally rewards, useful industry; and effecting the improvement of the estate on an enlightened and prudent plan, contributes to the permanent capital of the nation.

Strictures p. 13. 15.

Recruiting in the Highlands is now completely an an end, on the former plan; and his Lordship cannot point out an instance of any one proprietor, who sacrifices the substantial contents of a rent-roll, for a parade of idle retainers. Ditto, p. 86.

Is it reasonable to suppose, that a factor, unless he saw it to be for the advantage of his constituent, would prefer a numerous race of people on an estate to a few substantial tacksmen?

He generally receives a certain percentage of his employer's income; and it may easily be conceived, that if a large estate of 8000l. or 10,000l. a-year was let to *twenty* or *thirty* tenants, the duty of the factor in uplifting the rents, and of superintending the internal management of the estate, would be much more agreeable and easy, than to collect the same rent from *seven* or *eight hundred* tenants, and to enter on a complex management of a *numerous* population.

Ditto, p. 90.

Another circumstance, which tends greatly to encrease this depopulation, is the general prevalence of sheep farming. Mr Brown indeed attempts to disprove that this has any such effect. According to him, the mountains

tains now thrown into pasture were formerly covered only with deer, roes, and wild goats; and the only hardship which the Highlander suffers is, being no longer able to spend his time in pursuing these animals. But if so, whence the constant complaints which we have heard, of arable land converted into pasture, and farmers turned out to make room for this new system. However ill founded the principle of these complaints may be, they could hardly have arisen without some foundation in fact. Accordingly the author of "Remarks" clearly admits the depopulating tendency of pasturage, but thinks it is now carrying to such an extent as will lower the price of mutton, and oblige the Highland landlords again to recur to the system of agriculture. However comfortable a prospect this may open for the supply of our low country tables, we are afraid it will not be soon verified to any great extent; nor, even supposing it certain, does it appear what the expelled labourers are to do in the mean time. The author of the letters agrees entirely with Lord Selkirk as to the depopulating tendency of the new system.

The next question is, whether those who have been thus dispossessed of their farms may not be advantageously employed in their native country. Before proceeding to the details of this subject, it may be proper to enquire into the general principle, whether emigration, considered in itself, and when not attended with individual hardship, be not really a national benefit. This position, however paradoxical it may be thought, appears to us to rest on the most ascertained principles of political economy.

Most of our readers are probably aware of the fact, that wherever there is no obstruction from the difficulty of procuring food, a nation is found to double its numbers every 20 or 25 years. Now, let us apply this to the relative condition of Great Britain and America. Suppose that of the *ten* millions which the former country contains, one should emigrate. There is no likelihood of the number being nearly so great; but whatever holds in regard to this greater, must hold still more unquestionably as to any smaller number. Now, it is evident, that in the course of 20 years, the remaining nine millions would not only repair, but would much more than repair this loss. They might multiply, in that period, to eighteen millions, a much greater population than Great Britain would probably, by that time, be able to subsist. In the mean time, this diminution of numbers would render more comfortable the situation of those that remained. It would produce a mitigation of all those evils which arise from the difficulty of subsistence. The great manufacturers and capitalists might doubtless experience some inconvenience from the increase of wages, but the condition of the great body of the people would be improved by it.

Let us now follow our colony over to America, to those immense deserts, through which Rochefaucault describes himself as travelling for days without seeing the vestige of a human habitation. Here the great want, if we may use the expression, is that of a capital stock of population, with which to begin; for a geometrical progression does not encrease rapidly, unless the first term be of some magnitude. Canada is not supposed by Volney to contain above 200,000 inhabitants; not nearly the hundredth part of what it might be able to maintain. The emigrating million, therefore, finding full scope for multiplying itself, may, in the course of a century, amount to 30 millions, which, but for this original emigration, would never have existed. The emigration from Britain

tain to America seems therefore, in itself, to have a decided tendency to increase the total amount of human existence and enjoyment. This argument is rendered stronger, if we admit with Lord Selkirk, that a considerable number of men are turned out from their old employments, without capacity or inclination for any new ones which this country may offer. The author of "Remarks" indeed asserts, that when children are put very young into a cotton manufactory, they become as good workmen as any others; but this makes no provision for such as are grown up.

We are aware that, admitting the correctness of these general principles, the present period does not seem quite the most favourable for their application. The high wages given in every branch of labour, seem to shew, that Britain does not labour under any superabundance of inhabitants. But the most important circumstance by far, is the present political situation of the empire, and the necessity of keeping up a large military establishment. For emigration, though it may be an economical improvement, certainly tends to diminish the national military resources. The more comfortable is the condition of a citizen, and the higher his wages, the less comparatively eligible will be the profession of a soldier, and the more difficult will recruiting become; not to mention the direct tendency of diminished numbers to produce fewer recruits. And, notwithstanding the change which may have taken place in the Highland character, still, certainly, the troops, which stormed the batteries of Aboukir, and subdued the invincibles on the plains of Alexandria, must form a most valuable portion of the British army. Let recruiting serjeants then be sent thro' the Highlands; every man, whom *they* can detain from going to America, is gained to his country. The author of "Letters" has in fact asserted, that 3 or 4000 recruits have been lately obtained. But we do not see much occasion for government bestirring itself in order to furnish *pacific* employment to those who would otherwise emigrate.

In these pamphlets we meet with a good deal of information on the state of the Highlands, which, tho' from its partial and local nature, it does not seem very materially to affect the general question, is yet of considerable interest in itself.

A practice, called *crofting*, is said to be becoming general. When an extent of country is thrown into sheep farms, that part of it which appears best fitted for arable is divided into lets of ten, twelve, or more acres, upon each of which one family is set down. The first year the tenant pays, perhaps, a rent of 5s. per acre: the second 7s. 6d.: and so on, until the rent may amount to 20s. or 30s. per acre.

It is a curious fact, that scarcely an instance has occurred, where a crofter, *i. e.* a person who holds a distinct lot of land, has shewn the smallest disposition to emigrate. This clearly shews this mode of occupancy to be suitable to the genius and circumstances of the people; and were it universally adopted, in all proper situations, it might become an abundant source of population.

It is to be observed, in regard to those tracts in the North-west Highlands and Isles, held by tacksmen, though not stocked with sheep, nor calculated for that stock, that most of them are approaching rapidly to a different system of management. In many districts, the tacksmen's farms are falling fast into the hands of small tenants, who, instead of being cottars, or subtenants, as formerly, now hold directly of the proprietor. The proprietors of most of the estates on the Long Island, and other islands, have greatly ameliorated the situation of their people, by this mode of management, while, at the same time, they have much increased their incomes.

Lord Selkirk seems to lay particular stress

stress on the statistical account given by the minister of Harris, regarding the state of possession in that country. It is therefore necessary to offer a few explanatory remarks respecting that parish.

A few years ago, Mr Hume of Harris, on his return from India, visited his estate for the first time after his accession to it. The estate was then, with the exception of twenty-three small tenants, wholly held in lease by tacksmen. The whole income amounted only to L.805 *per annum*; and so little prospect had he of augmenting his rent-roll, that he resolved on a sale of the whole property at a very moderate price.

On farther consideration, it occurred, that his estate might be of greater value than he was, at first, inclined to believe. He saw a numerous body of tacksmen, who occupied only small shares of their farms, living in affluence and splendour, and amassing considerable wealth, on the labours of the subtenants and cottars. It occurred to him, that by letting the farms to the subtenants and cottars themselves, he might relieve his people from many vexatious burdens, and pocket the profits, formerly intercepted by the tacksmen. This resolution was no sooner formed than executed. He let all his arable farms to small tenants, at specified money rents, and abolished all kinds of services or duties.

The first year he received about one hundred and eighty new tenants upon his list, and raised the rent to L.3500. The next year, some new openings occurring, he received about fifty additional tenants, some of them from other estates, and was thereby enabled to raise the rent to upwards of L.4000 *per annum*. A considerable part of his estate is yet under lease; and it is likely, as the leases expire, that the remainder is destined to undergo a similar change, and that his income will be very much increased by the change.

On Clanranald's estate of Uist and Benbecula, a similar change has been lately effected; and most of the lands are held by small tenants directly from the proprietor. These pay a specified money-rent, and are subjected to no services, or burdens of any description, except the making of kelp; for which they receive a high rate *per* ton. This change has enabled Clanranald, not only to augment his rent-roll, but also nearly to double the quantity of kelp manufactured upon his estate, which is made solely on his account.

The estates of Boisdale, Barra, and the still more extensive estate of North Uist, belonging to Lord Macdonald, are mostly rented by small tenants, and by the judicious management of these proprietors, yield very great revenues, considering their extent. The Island of Lewis, Lord Seaforth's property, with the exception of some hill-pasture let to shepherds, is mostly occupied by small tenants. The system of crofting having been already adopted with success on small tenant farms, is likely to be pursued in these districts, until each tenant shall have a separate division to himself. Strictures p. 44.

A similar account is given by the author of Remarks, p. 134-7. This practice, however, seems hitherto to have been confined to the islands, and some of the most uncultivated parts of the Highlands; and we do not see any likelihood of a complete provision being made by it for the whole population. The author of Remarks, in describing the conversion of a large estate into pasture, only asserts that, out of humanity, *some* of the former inhabitants were accommodated with pieces of ground. In fact, though the practice may perhaps be suited to the present state of certain parts of the Highlands, it does not seem very favourable to the most improved and profitable system of agriculture.

The fact, that none of these crofters have been prevailed upon to emigrate, clearly confutes the supposition of the Highlanders having any natural disposition to go abroad, when they can be comfortably accommodated at home.

Much stress is laid upon the improvement of the fisheries; yet, even by their own statements, it appears to us that the improvement of these can only be gradual. The following obser-

observations seem deserving of attention.

The absolute necessity of an exemption from duty for all salt used in the fishery, in order to encourage this rising and most lucrative manufacture, has induced the legislature to allow the fisheries to enjoy this privilege. But in order to obtain this exemption, it is necessary to go through so many troublesome and expensive forms, that a poor fisherman is often disappointed when he least expects it. Besides, he must go so far to the custom house, (often forty or fifty miles) to perform all the requisites for obtaining the exemption, that before he can return, the fish may have left the ground where their appearance made him prepare himself for the adventure. If he should fail in the minutest tittle of the multifarious Custom House regulations, he forfeits his claim, which very often is attended with his ruin. This most effectually deters him and those of the neighbourhood who hear of his misfortune (the justice of which they have perhaps the misfortune to be dull enough not to apprehend) from again embarking in so perilous an undertaking. Remarks, p. 174.

The same author instances elsewhere.

The inhabitants of Kenmore profit most amply of the advantage of their situation: during the whole fishing season, their attention is exclusively bestowed upon that lucrative employment; from which, and from the produce of their looms, they have acquired a considerable capital. They have improved also a great deal of excellent ground which formerly produced nothing but heath. The town of Loch-Gilphead, in the same district of country, which at present affords very promising prospects of becoming a place of great importance, might also have satisfied him, that where attempts are properly made they will not fail of success. But of all the omissions which are met with, the total silence with regard to Oban, can least of all be accounted for. Begun about 40 years ago, without any very peculiar advantages except the possession of a custom house, and the abilities and enterprise of its two first settlers, it has risen into eminence with a success unparalleled in any other village in similar circumstances. It now contains above 2000 inhabitants. The commerce which it carries on, enables the neighbourhood to exchange the commodities it can spare, for those it stands in need of; the wealth acquired for this barter has given an additional value to the ground for some miles round, and additional cultivation to it: and the people it has collected together have relieved the adjoining district of any excess in its population. Remarks, p. 184.

One of these modes was simply to collect the people into fishing villages, leaving them, in a great measure, to their own exertions for future success. It was adopted by Lord Seaforth on the estates of Kintail and Lochalsh. Upon the latter, a village was established at the opening of Loch Duich, in a situation extremely favourable for the fishery of the Minch, at a place called Plock, with the view of providing for the tenantry of the estate a new source of emulative industry, which might serve to draw off from an unskilful and too subdivided agriculture, the superfluity of persons employed as farmers on their own account. The village of Plock was planned in 1793; and so rapid has been its success, that it now contains many settlers possessing decked vessels engaged in the fishery, who are in the way of accumulating considerable wealth, and thereby holding out a proof, that the possession of a farm is not the sole source of a comfortable maintenance. Another similar institution has been formed at Dornie, on the estate of Kintail, upon the shore of the same Loch; but as it is less favourably situated (being more remote from the Minch) this village is less advanced in its progress than Plock. There exists, however, no doubt of its ultimate and complete success. Remarks, p. 188.

As we never could doubt of the benevolent and patriotic intentions of the Highland Society, so we have the satisfaction to find, that their regulations for the accommodation of passengers are by no means so unreasonable as we had been led to sup-

suppose. The space required for each individual is stated to be not much greater than that which is fixed by act of Parliament for the African negroes: and though it be somewhat more than is generally allowed for the military, yet, when we compare the slovenly and dirty habits of the Highlanders (increased as they must be by their new situation,) with that cleanliness which forms an indispensible part of the soldiers duty, we shall see clearly the necessity of making some distinction between them. As to the large allowance of animal food, this is a less bulky article, and it is one to which the Highlanders are said to be much accustomed at home.

If the statements in these pamphlets be correct, it appears to us more clearly than before, that there is no necessity for such an interference on the part of government as Lord Selkirk recommends. In our number for April last, we introduced a table of Mr Brown's, from which it appears, that by far the greatest number of emigrants now direct their course to the British settlements. The stocking a transatlantic estate with emigrants is said to have now become a lucrative concern, in which individuals engage with a view to their private emolument.

Several vessels sailed from the north of Scotland last season with emigrants, and some are preparing to leave it in the course of the ensuing summer. A Mr Rabbi of London, broker and agent for James Hodges, Esq. of the house of Bouchea, Hodges, and Co. Cheapstow, Monmouthshire, has engaged several cargoes of emigrants in Mull, Skye, and other districts, for Prince Edward's Isle, to whom he has sold many thousand acres, in thirty-three and other lots, in that island, at a rate of 500 *per cent.* above the London wholesale prices. From a copy of his contract of agreement, in my possession, I find that he is to give the passage, furnish provisions and every requisite, at the rate of 6l. for each passenger. In the year 1801, the rate of freight to America was 10l. *per* passenger; and it is supposed the traders had a profit of at least 5l. on each. But in 1802, from a competition among the traders, the freights were reduced so low as to be, at an average, from 5l. to 6l.; and the rate was similar in 1803. The traders, however, by crowding immense numbers of passengers in small ships, the melancholy effects of which are but too well ascertained, still continued to draw a profit, varying from 20s. to 50s. a-head. Since the passing of the act, the rate has been, for 1804 and 1805, at 9l. *per* passenger.

But Rabbi, the modern Moses, is to deliver the Highlanders out of the *house* of *bondage*, and carry them to the *wilderness* of Prince Edward's, without the benefit of manna, or any other supernatural assistance, for 6l. a-head. If he is equally prudent with the rest of his *brethren*, it is presumed, notwithstanding the regulations of the act, his carrying of emigrants will not prove a losing speculation. On the contrary, he will have a profit of 10s. a-head on the passengers; as I know that Messrs James Strong and Company of Leith and some other merchants, have chartered their ships to him at 5l. 10s. *per* passenger, allowing at the rate of two tons register for each passenger, with the other statutory provisions.

Strictures, p. 99.

By this means, the business of emigration seems to be placed on a much more satisfactory footing than formerly. The persons who used to take the lead on these occasions were the captains of vessels, who had no other object than the profit which was to be made on the passage. The worse, therefore, that the passengers fared, and the more that died by the way, the greater was their profit. Arrived in America, they found no one to take any interest in them, or afford them the least assistance. The only resource often proved to be that of selling themselves as slaves at least for a certain period of years; which gave rise to what is called the *white slave trade*.

trade. But when emigration is conducted by proprietors who wish to stock their own estates, it must be their evident interest, both that the emigrants should be safely conveyed over to America, and that they should be furnished, when there, with the means of subsistence, till they have cleared ground sufficient for their own accommodation.

Upon the whole, we are disposed to think, that emigration, in its present state, forms no exception to the general rule of leaving every thing to take its natural course.

II. The Falls of the Clyde, or the Fairies; a Scottish dramatic Pastoral, in five Acts. With three Preliminary Dissertations. 8vo. 5s.

THIS appears to be the production of a man of very considerable learning and genius, and who is well qualified both for instructing and amusing the public; yet we are sorry to say, that its merit does not at all correspond with what might be expected from these qualifications. Esteeming as we do his talents, we should be sorry to give him pain by our criticisms; yet as he has alluded, with much complacency, to future works of which this is only the forerunner, it becomes of the utmost importance to point out without reserve the rocks on which he appears now to have split.

That the Scottish language may be employed with advantage, both in dramatic and descriptive poetry, has been abundantly proved by the productions of Ramsay, Burns, and Macniell. But we must observe that these writers made only a judicious and distinguishing use of it. They selected such expressions only as were in some degree, elegant and expressive; and by applying these to interesting and pleasing objects and passions, have communicated to our native language a refinement to which it was before a stranger. But the present writer seems to have studiously and exclusively selected every thing that is mean, vulgar, and disgusting in the language and sentiments of the lowest peasantry. That this statement is not exaggerated must, we think, appear from the following specimen:

Adam. Rise up, man!—It's a sin and shame to sleep
In time o' prayers: up, ye lazy sheep!
Oh, sirs! your corrupt nature!—whan ye eat,
I never see ye noddin' at your meat;
Na faitha! but fu' aften ane, alas,
May see folk sleep in time o' prayer and grace!
Waesucks! your corrupt nature!—Katrine, thou
Hast gotten a base trick o' rising now,
Frae prayer, to steer the sweens.

Catherine Deed! I could not
Do less, for they were sticking to the pot.
Set in the supper, Ann.

Ann, going to the dresser. The cat * has lick'd the milk;
Is there nae mair?

Adam. I saw her at it in the time o' prayer.

Catherine. Could ye nae spoken then?

Adam. I threw my bonnet at her, which did miss,
And cried, hiss tae cat! plague on ye! hiss!
She stood a bonny wee, then ran away,
But cam' again when I began to pray:
But how can cat or dog religion mind,
Whan till't sae little we're oursells inclin'd?
First set a good example, than I trow
Ye'll hae a douce and sober horse an' cow;
Nor cat and dog will quarrel at the fire,
But peace will reign in stable, barn, and byre.

Ann.

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* Felis Catus cauda elongata, fusco-annulata.—*Lyn. Syst. Nat. p.* 62. Catus. —equis arborum.—*Klein. Quad. p.* 75.

Ann. What's this amang the sweens? no, sure it's not!
My father's thrown his bonnet in the pot!
It's buried here amang the sweens, sae clean,
That nought o't but the tappin's to be seen.
Adam. Waesucks, my bonnet! Plague be on the cat!
Hae, there's a wand, rax her a gowf wi' that. P. 106.

Such is the elegant dialogue, which is continued through the greater part of this drama. Yet the characters of Adam and Catharine, and the scenes where they appear, are declared by the author to be his own favourite; which proves clearly, if any proof were wanting, how completely unfit an author is to judge of his own productions. The preference of these passages may have arisen from their calling to his recollection the happiness of that period in which the characters were known and delineated, (for we are informed that some part of this pastoral was a boyish production,) but to us, on whom such associations have no influence, the effect is far different. He states also that the characters of Adam and Catherine were drawn from particular life, and he was afraid, by softening the features, of destroying the resemblance. But here we can apply his own rule against himself, for, as he justly observes, "it is not nature that is to be copied, it is select nature."

But tho' the greater part of the poem be of this description, or little better, there are some passages in a different stile, which redeem the character of the author, and shew that he has failed, not from want of genius, but from its misapplication. These are chiefly the passages in which he shakes off the Scottish dialect, and rises to a higher tone of poetry. The representation of natural scenery is the subject on which his powers have most happily displayed themselves. We have some highly poetical descriptions of Fairy Land.

For fairy-land (say poems) is an isle,
Where nature wears an everlastin' smile;
Peacefu' it lies, mid ever placid seas,
Or scarcely ruffled by the western breeze;
Where sweetly dashin water-falls are seen,
An' bow'rs, an' groves o' everlivin' green. P. 121.

Our dwalling's i' the moon—a seat o' joy,
Where cares ne'er come, an' troubles ne'er annoy;
There domes arise, and gardens o' delight,
And scenes o' bliss transport the wonderin' sight;
Immortal bow'rs, unsubject to decay,
Unfald their bosoms to the rosy day;
While balmy breezes fan the happy isles,
And waft frae every flow'r its fragrant spoils. P. 125.

The songs of the Fairies (a difficult subject) are extremely well executed, and, with a great deal of fine imagery, unite that wildness which is to be expected from their visionary natures.

A Fairy (alone.)

See the silver moon on high,
Glidin' through the azure sky!
Gleamin' on the roarin' floods,
Beamin' on the silent woods;
Shinin' on the mountains steep,
On the sleepin' lambs an' sheep.
Fairies! now's the time to sing,
And trip it nimbly in a ring;
Trip and sing these woods among!
Silence is the friend of song.

Chorus of Fairies.

Oh how happy, happy, we,
Little fairy bodies be.

Another Fairy.

Free from every mortal ail,
Light we trip o'er hill and dale;
Without stockin', without shoe,
Through the grass and through the dew.
Hurry! hurry! quick and fleet
Are our little nimble feet,
Hurry! hurry! forth we go,
Winds to follow are too slow;

Dance on the sand of ocean green,
And yet no marks of footing seen.
P. 111.

Farewell where we did reside,
Rocky caves of Mouss and Clyde!
Never mair, by lunar gleam,
Frae Bonniton we'll tread the stream,
Down to where the Corra lin
Tumbles o'er wi' rumbling din;
Nor down its fall, tho' wild it rave,
We'll sail, nor jump up to the cave;
The cave in the round rocky wa',
The cave that overlooks the fa'.

Hemton! Hamten!
Never more on earth we'll stampen!

Never, never mair we'll swim,
On Douglas' wild and savage stream;
Where the chieftain's castle stood,
Who warm'd it with invaders blood:
Never, hastening down the Clyde,
We'll track its passage to the tide;
Down Stonebyres, at midnight hour,
And passing Bothwell's massy tower,
To where Dumbarton's castle steep,
Frowns upon the glittering deep:
Never up the Leven take
Our course to lovely Lomond's lake.

Hemton! Hamten!
Never more on earth we'll stampen!

Q. *Mab.*

Hasten: hasten! let us go—
Wither! fairy bowers below!—
SCOTIA, country of my birth,
Dearest, dearest land on earth!
Scenes from which I must depart,
For every scene now tears my heart;
Scenes where pleas'd I wont to dwell,
Native land! Farewell! Farewell!
P. 192.

We were in general pleased with his songs. This, it appears to us, is the only way in which he uses the Scottish dialect with advantage. The following stanza has a good deal of the spirit of Burns.

Wi' thee in woods where ne'er a step
Has trodden down the grass sae green,
Where torrents fa' are never heard,
And flowers spring never to be seen;
Where lonely horror reigns, and ne'er
Was heard o' birds the cheerin' song;
Wi' thee I there could live my dear!
Nor think the passin' hours were long.
P. 115.

Nor are his humorous songs unpleasant.

I'm o'er young, I'm o'er young,
Im o'er young to marry yet;
I'm o'er young—'twad be a sin,
To tak' me frae my mammy yet."

It's better in a father's house,
To live in ease, and be his pet;
Than grane opprest wi' marriage cares,
An' fash'd wi mony a whinging get.

I'm o'er young, &c.

Blest as I am, what need I haste,
In ither state to enter yet;
To lie in winter nights frae hame,
In troth I darena venture yet!

I'm o'er young, &c. P. 120.

The poetical part, however, constitutes only about a third of this volume. We have first long dissertations on pastoral poetry, and long notes on these dissertations, which occupy nearly half; and we have also notes of considerable length on the poem itself. The abstruse and ostentatious learning which these display, forms a curious contrast with the rudeness of the poetical part of the work. We have no doubt of the author's learning, but we would willingly have rested satisfied with less elaborate proofs of it. Writers of every time, and on every subject, ancient and modern, philosophers and poets, are all brought in to contribute their mite; and united, form a kind of patch-work, in which the original part serves only to fill up the interstices. Of the defects of this stile of composition no one seems more sensible than the author himself, who declares that "the use of it is absolutely hos-"tile to simple and elegant compo-"sition." We never met with a more complete example of the

Video melora, proboque,
Deteriora sequor.

It was some time before we were able to discover our author's own composition from amid the load of quotations under which it is buried. When,

When, however, we at length succeeded in finding out a few passages, they certainly appeared such as to cause regret that he had not trusted more to the resources of his own mind. They discover great vigour and originality of thinking; and tho' sometimes written in too hurried and careless a manner, are often extremely well expressed; such is the following:

Whenever it becomes fashionable to praise an old writer, it is astonishing what eulogies are lavished upon him; even his having had common sense becomes a subject of wonder and admiration. Thus the old editors of the Greek tragedians generally mark with commas those passages in which it is asserted that *life is short*, or *fortune is changeable*, astonished that Pagans should make such profound discoveries. The Earl of Orford in his Anecdotes, and J. Warton in his Essay on Pope, extol Milton to the skies, and pronounce him the father of modern gardening, because he has not introduced clipt hedges, gravel walks, and marble fountains, into the Garden of Eden! as if there was much merit in avoiding a fault which no writer of common sense could possibly have committed. We see that Leisure is painted by him as taking his pleasure in *trim gardens*; but he had judgement enough to avoid painting the hand of art as appearing where Nature "wanton'd as in her prime." These critics might as well praise that most divine of bards because he does not describe Adam as wearing a cocked hat, or instead of a bower, living in a palace adorned with paintings similar to those of Titian and Corregio. P. 100.

The beginning of the next paragraph gives a curious instance of the manner in which the author brings in his quotations.

An expression of this last painter is often quoted. I think one of *Domenichino* ought to be as well known.

P. 100.

The character of Burns is drawn with great animation.

Burns had much more of the *acer vis et spiritus*. With a great deal of fire he united a deep sensibility, almost as excessive as that of Rousseau. He described the emotions of his own feeling heart; he painted exactly the scenery of nature and manners of rustic life; and consequently the charm of his writings will be always felt by him who has an observing eye, and a sympathizing mind.—But though Burns was a great genius, I do not think that his fancy had much range, that he belonged to the same class, that he was moulded, if I may say so, in the same model with a Homer, a Virgil, a Milton, or an Ariosto. Fitted to delineate the strong but *fleeting* emotion of the hour, I know not if he could have formed a large plan, and kept it steadily in his imagination, soaring, in order to enrich it, from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. The *high poetical spirit* does not perhaps consist in the Sybilline fury, in the agitation of an hour; it has much sensibility indeed, but its sensibility is *calm and dignified, and subjected to the understanding*.—Newton is said to have declared, that his powers of discovery consisted chiefly in his patience, in his strength and steadiness of thought, which never lost sight of an object once fixed before it. Thus it was not carried away in the current of ideas; thus the object, which at first was scarcely seen by the dawnings of a faint light, shone more and more, till it was illuminated by the glories of the perfect day. Such too seems to have been the genius of Milton; the scene which his imagination painted as lovely, and his understanding had approved, he could keep before him, undisturbed by the violence of *passionate* transport; and when it was sketched in immortal verse, he could calmly, or at least only with dignified and pleasing emotion, create a new one. P. 30.

The following passage, introduced by the mention of Johnson's aversion to pastoral poetry, deserves also to be quoted.

To a person whose vision was imperfect, who was enamoured of a town life, and who considered a chair in a tavern as the throne of happiness; to a person whose mind was agitated by a series of violent emotions, accustomed to intellectual entertainment, to the agitation of contest, and the triumph of victory; to such a person, the scenes of the country might

might have been languid and uninteresting. The principal charm of a rural life is the tranquillity it represents; but to a mind like Johnson's, tranquillity was a curse. Indeed I do not know, if a person of much mental energy, unless a proprietor, or landscape painter, can long feel delight from a tranquil peaceful scenery. The glittering freshness of a summer day, "when God hath showered the earth," when a pearl hangs on every thorn and spike of grass; when the song of rapture is loud in the birchen groves, which shed new fragrance, and display a lovelier green; while the rainbow smiles above, and below every field is smoking incense—Such a scene, I must own delights, or rather fills with transport. It is delightful also, while sheltered by a rock or forest, to behold the storm travelling over the heath, or the furious agitation of the waves; but I think a mere placid landscape cannot long fill the mind, but always leaves it empty and dissatisfied. P. 35.

In short, we are disposed to augur well of this author; and the only blame we attach to him is, that in poetry he has descended below the level of his genius, and that in prose he has given us too little of his own composition. Whether the brilliant passages in his present performance will be sufficient to buoy up the rest, we pretend not to foretell. But though they should not, we advise him not to be discouraged. Provided he can abjure Scottish pastoral, and can shake off the mania of quotation, we have no doubt of his producing something which may deservedly raise his reputation; and we shall be happy, at a future period, to hear a more unqualified testimony to his merits.

New works published in EDINBURGH.

1. AN Account of the Life and Writings of *James Beattie*, L. L. D. late Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. Including many of his original letters. By SIR WILLIAM FORBES of Pitsligo, Bart. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. fine paper 5l. 5s.
2. The Poetical Works of Sir *David Lindsay* of the mount, Lion King at Arms under James V. A new edition, corrected and enlarged; with a life of the Author; Prefatory Dissertations; and an appropriate Glossary. By GEORGE CHALMERS, F. R. S. S. A. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 16s.
3. The Farmers Magazine N°. XXVI.
4. The Edinburgh Medical Journal N°. VII. Price 3s.

SCOTTISH *Literary Intelligence.*

JAMES HOGG, well known by the appellation of the Ettrick Shepherd, has a volume in the press, entitled the *Mountain Bard*; consisting of Scottish and English Ballads, Songs, &c. founded on facts and legendary tales. To readers of this Miscellany it cannot be necessary to expatiate on the merits of Mr Hogg, nor on those peculiar disadvantages of fortune and situation by which these merits are enhanced. His compositions, we have no doubt, will be found fully equal to several, which in England have in similar circumstances experienced the most lavish patronage.

The Highland Society of Scotland have in the press a *third* volume of their Prize-essays and Transactions. To these will be prefixed an account of the Principal Proceedings of the Society since 1803, drawn up by Mr *Mackenzie*.

Dr *Gerard*, Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, is preparing to publish, in one volume 8vo. a work entitled, Institutes of Biblical Criticism; or, Heads of the Course of Lectures on that subject, read in the University and King's College.

Mr

Mr *James Wardrope*, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, will soon publish, Essays on the Pathology of the Human Eye, the various morbid appearances of which will be illustrated by coloured engravings.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

Dr Willan has in the press a work on the Cow-pox, and on its varieties and anomalies, to be illustrated by engravings, in the manner of his work on Cutaneous Diseases. It comprizes the following sections:

1. On the Combined Inoculation of the Variolous and Vaccine Fluids.
2. On the Characteristics and Effects of Perfect Vaccination.
3. On Imperfect Vaccination.
4. Small-pox subsequent to Vaccination.
5. On the Cutaneous and Glandular Diseases *imputed* to Vaccine Inoculation.
6. On the Chicken-pox and Swine-pox.
7. On the Inoculation of the Chicken pox.
8. Extermination of the Small-pox.

The Appendix consists of Letters from Dr. Jenner, and other physicians and surgeons in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors are about to make their appearance in a splendid form. They are to be accompanied by portraits, and specimens of the writings of the different authors, which will extend them to several volumes. The editor is Mr T. Park.

Dr. Walcot has returned to the metroplis from Fowey, and is at this time employed in printing a new collection of Odes and Elegies in his own inimitable style, to be intitled *Tristia*, or the *Sorrows of Peter*. The idea is founded on his alledged exclusion from his share of the loaves and fishes during the late changes in Administration.

Dr. Beddoes has in the press a Report from an institution at Bristol for investigating the Origin, and cutting short the Progress, of Consumption, Scrophula, and other prevalent disorders in Families and Individuals. These cases have been kept for several years by various medical gentlemen, who will be named, as well as by the editor, who will accompany them occasionally by practical observations.

The two great sarcophagi, which were taken among the other antiques from the French at Alexandria, have been recently removed from the court-yard of the British Museum to the new building in the garden intended for the reception of the Townley collection of marbles and the Egyptian and other antiquities.

The Arundel, Selden, and Pomfret marbles, statues, &c. at present deposited in the Moral Philosophy School at Oxford, are shortly to be removed to the Radcliff Library.

Dr. John Moodie, of Bath, who was employed with the forces during the late war in India, proposes to publish by subscription, A History of the Military Operations of the British Forces in Hindoostan, from the Commencement of the war with France, in 1744, to the conclusion of the peace with Tippoo Sultan in 1784; comprizing a narrative of the transactions of the English nation in India, during a period of Forty Years. The Work will be elegantly printed, and comprised in two large volumes, royal quarto, and will be embellished with maps, charts, plans, and views, illustrative of the subject.

A new weekly paper, on an improved and liberal plan, is announced at Oxford, under the title of the Oxford University and City Herald, and Midland County Chronicle; with the Motto, *Pro Rege, Lege, Aris, et Focis*. This makes the 203*rd* weekly *provincial* publication in Great Britain and Ireland, of each of which one thousand copies are sold on the average. At sixpence each Paper, the annual return to the proprietors is 263,900l. and at the duty of three-pence-halfpenny per Paper, they yield to the State 154,000l. per annum. Each Paper contains also an average of forty Advertisements yielding to the proprietors, at seven shillings each, the sum of 147,784l. per annum; and the duty, at three shillings per Advertisement, yields to the State 63,336l. per annum.

Mr. Maurice announces a Poem, decorated with engravings, On Richmond Hill; intended to illustrate the princi-

pal

pal objects viewed from that beautiful eminence. It will be printed at the press of Bulmer and Co. similar to Grove Hill.

Mr Parkinson's second volume of Organic Remains of a former World, is in considerable forwardness. He has solicited the favour of such remarks and specimens as may aid him in his inquiries respecting fossil corals, the encrinus, starstones, trochites, entrochites.

A second volume, containing Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, and Cornwall, of Magna Britannia, by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, and Samuel Lysons, Esq. is announced for early publication. Also, Part the Second, containing twenty-four Views in Cambridge, Cheshire, and Cornwall, of Britannia Depicta.

Mr. Stockdale, the successful publisher of Chauchard's Map, is preparing three grand Imperial and Topographical Maps of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; on forty-eight large sheets of atlas paper, each sheet measuring two feet two inches by two feet ten inches. The cost of the Map of Ireland to subscribers wil not exceed three guineas, Scotland two guineas, and that of England and Wales four guineas.

The Rev. Dr. Clarke has in the press Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Cossacs, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. in a 4to volume with numerous engravings.

Vaillant continues to prosecute his African Ornithology. The 25th and 26th livraisons are already published; they terminate the third volume of this splendid work.—He has likewise published the 23d livraison of his History of Perroquets. The 24th livraison, which concludes the work, will soon make its appearance.

Latreille has published the first volume of his General History of Insects; a work on which he has been engaged for a considerable time.

Duvernoy has published the three last volumes of Cuvier's Comparative Anatomy; a work which was anxiously expected.

The National Institute of France has proposed as a subject of a Prize Essay, to be adjudged in July, 1808, "To examine what has been the influence of the crusades upon the civil liberty of the people of Europe, upon their civilization, and upon the progress of their learning, commerce, and industry." The discourse is to be written in French or Latin, and must be delivered in before the 1st of April, 1808. The prize is a gold medal of 1500 francs in value.

The Emperor Alexander has founded a college at Teflis in Georgia. At the head of this establishment has been placed an ecclesiastic, who possesses extensive literary attainments, and a perfect knowledge of the Russian language. Translations of various useful works are already making into the Georgian, and in return the literature of Russia expects others of an ancient Georgian poet named Russawell, and of a celebrated romance-writer of the same country, Sergei Tmogwell.

Colonel Lewis, who was commissioned in 1804, by the President of the United States, to explore the sources of the Missouri, ascended this river for the space of five hundred leagues, and stopped in 47° of latitude in order to pass the winter. Here the temperature was so rigorous that the snow, which equalled two feet in thickness, did not disappear until the end of March. He found different colonies of Indians, who in general gave him a good reception, and furnished him with what necessaries he required. They informed him he would have two hundred leagues to travel before reaching the great cataract, and about the same number of leagues farther before arriving at the great mountains whence the Missouri has its source; and that on crossing these mountains, he would immediately reach the South Sea. The lesser torrents which flow into this river were all distinguished by French names; from which it is presumable that the French from Canada had penetrated into these countries, which have since been visited by Mackenzie.

POETRY.

Poetry.

ODE

For His Majest.'s Birth-day 1806.

LONG did chill Winter's dreary reign
Usurp the promis'd hours of Spring;
Long Eurus o'er the russet plain
Malignant w v'd his noisome wing:
O'er April's variegated day
The frolic zephyrs fear'd to play;
Th' alternate change of suns and showers
Call'd not to life her silken flowers;
But arm'd with whirlwind, frost, and hail,
Winter's ungenial blasts prevail,
And check her vernal powers.

But o'er the renovated plain
See Maia lead her smiling train
Of halcyon hours along;
While burst from every echoing grove
Loud strains of harmony and love,
Preluding to the choral song,
Which opening June shall votive pour
To hail with proud acclaim our Monarch's
natal hour.

Still must that day, to Britain dear,
To Britons joy impart,
Cloudy or bright, that day shall wear
The sunshine of the heart.
And as before the fervid ray
That genial glows in Summer skies.
Each cloud that veil'd the beam of day
Far from the azure welkin flies:
So may each cheerless mist that seems
Awhile to cloud our prospects fair,
Dispell'd by Hope's enlivening beams,
Our brightening ether fly, and melt away
in air.

Awhile though Fortune adverse frown
By timid friends their cause betray'd,
With bosom firm and undismay'd,
On force depending all their own,
A living rampire round their parent Lord,
The British warriors grasp th' avenging
sword:
While youths of royal hope demand the
fight
To assert a Monarch and a Father's right.

United in one patriot band,
From Albion's, Erin's, Caledonia's land,
Elate in arms indignant shine,
The kindred heroes of the Briton line,
To whelm invasion 'neath our circling
flood,
Or stain our verdant fields with Gallia's
hostile blood.

LONDON. A Poem.

WHERE rural nature, with her bosom
bare,
Displays her op'ning blooms or yellow
hair:
With flow'ry wreaths fantastick binds her
waist,
Or wraps her frozen charms in winter's
snowy vest,
The bard on every brae, in every glen,
In every scroggie wild, and echoing lin,
Delighted roams to woo the tuneful nine,
And trace fair nature to her source divine,
Freely he drinks of pure Castalian springs,
And boldly sweeps the skies on fancy's
airy wings
The rivulet bursting from the shatter'd
rock,
The stock-dove wailing in the ancient oak,
The dewy lawn with vernal blossoms
strew'd,
The fox at midnight howling in the wood,
The lark, at dawn, hailing the blush of
morn,
The quail at eve, amongst the rustling
corn,
Alternate wake his russet woodland muse,
And heart o'er-flowing strains wild-warb-
ling rouse;
Far from discordant jars or bustling noise,
On some burn-bank he sings his loves and
joys.
Or, fraught with woe, forsakes the haunts
of men,
And pours his troubled soul in some un-
trodden glen.
Thus, skill'd by nature in the tuneful art,
His simple strains with transport touch the
heart:
Each native charm his glowing bosom
fires,
Each native grace his rustick muse in-
spires.
But here no sylvan nymphs harmonious
join,
To wake with syren tongue the slumb'ring
nine;
The manufactor'd charms of mimic art
Assail in vain the pure poetic heart.
No lordly mountains cloath'd with vernal
woods,
No hoary rocks, no headlong rushing floods,
No heathy hills swept by the balmy breeze
Bearing away the treasure-laden bees;
No briary dells, no velvet meads we see;
Nor wood-notes wild nor babbling brooks
have we,

To

To charm the ravish'd ear or feast the eye
Of rural rhymer happ'ly passing by;
Except the stygian puddle round the Tour,
The limpid rill yeclep'd the common sew'r;
The hill where heroes drew their latest breath,
Where dauntless *Balmarino* smil'd at death
The steams which from our slaughter sheds exhale,
The sludge-cart's fumes, the gin-shop's fragrant gale;
Or Thames' street-nymph with wild unfurl'd tresses,
Melodious yelling "shrimps!" or "water-cresses."
The rant of blackguard butcher "what'll ye buy?"
Rude bawdy song, or dismal hue and cry.
Yet in this bustling fair, where pleasure throws
Wide open to each sense her raree-shows;
This store-house, cramm'd with foppry's choicest wares,
Where spider Satan spreads his meshy snares.
This chemist's shop, where busy venders sell
The balm of heaven, or pois'nous drugs of hell,
Fix'd in amaze the wondering eye can view
Each varying aim the jostling groups pursue.
Sedate reflection mark each shoaled coast
Where tempest-driven mortals oft are lost,
And comic mirth as through the croud he strides
At folly's cap and rattle shake his sides.
See, toughly braving, fortune's billowy deep,
Or anxious scrambling up her craggy steep,
Grey-headed Avarice sweat beneath his load,
Urg'd on by fell Rapacity's iron goad.
In every beaten path, with cautious care
He sets his traps, or spreads his artful snare
To catch simplicity, unwary youth,
Blunt ignorance, and unsuspecting truth,
Sneaks through the wickets of his country's law,
Frets for a pin, and wrangles for a straw;
Each gaudy gem with eager grasp he catches,
Each dunghill too with grovelling claw he scratches.
No matter whence it comes, nor thro' what channel,
Wealth must be had, tho' raked from the kennel.
But where's the recompence, the solid gain,
To counterbalance all his care and pain—
No other joys await his wretched lot,
Save these sensations which I envy not,
Arising from that Israelitish *itch*,
That soul-ensnaring, "making *more* of much."
Perhaps when rank disease shoots through each vein,
Convulsing every nerve with racking pain,
Away like flocks of dinner-screaming crows
When Carrion-tainted gales assail their nose;
His next of kin hive round, with onion'd eyes;
Their *much lov'd* uncle as he lingering lyes;
Hum their disconsolate notes with woeful buzz,
And curse their day worse than the man of Uzz.
Forgiving eyes to see the just, the good,
The friend of whose acquaintance all were proud,
The finish'd gentleman, the lord knows what,
Torn from their arms, knock'd down and sent to pot;
And whilst with mimic sobs his loss they grieve,
With secret joy their swelling bosoms heave.
Each, in imagination, fondly paints
His hounds, his coach, his steeds and standing rents;
Bounds on his dappl'd courser o'er the park,
In taverns keeps it up blythe as a lark.
Or theatred amongst the clamorous throng,
Encores with cries and claps the humorous comic song.
So pen'd in Smithfield, on a market day,
The lusty ox our amateurs survey,
With scrup'lous querie ask "where was he bred?
"By whom rear'd for the knife? how was he fed?"
Then for his carcase huge they club and join,
Some ribs bespeak, and some the nice sir-loin.
Thus, in idea, on the platter laid,
The fatten'd brute is carv'd before he's flaed,
So the keen eye of hunger-bellowing cit,
Devours the capon, roasting on the speat.

(*To be continued.*) *T. M. C.*

Staverton, Wilts, 1806.

VERSES

ON THE DEATH OF EDMUND GLOVER, M. D.
A much admired and lamented Youth, who died at Edinburgh, April 1806.

THE hero's bier, the patriot's tomb,
By other hands with garlands drest,

Be

Be mine to gild the dreary gloom,
Where beauty, youth, and Glover rest.

Weep, maids of Scotia, soft bedew
The hallow'd mould where Glover lies;
Whose form so oft was praised by you,
So oft illumed your kindling eyes.

Weep, friends of ev'ry gentle worth,
For mildness' form itself is fled,
And, shrouded in the clay-cold earth,
Has number'd Glover with the dead.

Weep, gen'rous sons of Erin's race,
Your brother, boast, and honour's gone,
A youth in whose resplendent face
The image of your fathers shone.

O come, ye youths and virgins fair,
Adorn with flowers his bed of rest,
And bid the earth, with tender care,
Lie easy on his gentle breast.

When Spring again shall glad the sky,
And April beam in infant pride,
Each tender breast shall heave a sigh,
"Alas! 'twas now poor Glover died."

W.

The TRIAL *of* HENRY LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE *for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, before the* HOUSE *of* PEERS, *in Westminster Hall, which began on Tuesday, April* 26. 1806.

ABOUT nine in the morning, detachments from the three regiments of Guards lined the avenues to Westminster Hall, for the purpose of preserving order among the populace, and securing a free passage to the Hall.

At ten o'clock the Speaker of the House of Commons came to the House, and in a short time afterwards took the Chair. He then dispatched the Serjeant at Arms to clear the passages, and about half past ten proceeded to the bar of the House, when the Members being called over according to their counties, followed him in procession to Westminster Hall. The Managers appeared in full dress, and went into the Hall first; they were headed by Mr Whitbread—they took their seats in the box prepared for the Managers. The Commons then entered the Hall, to the number of about 400.

About eleven o'clock the Lords moved from their own Chamber of Parliament, the Clerks of Parliament first, the Masters of Chancery following them, next the Serjeants, then the Judges; after them a Herald, and then the eldest sons of Peers, and Peers minor; then the Ushers, the Barons, two and two, Bishops, Viscounts, Earls, Marquisses, Dukes, Archbishops, and Lord Chancellor.

In passing to the seats, they took off their hats and bowed to the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Throne. Having taken their seats, the Serjeant at Arms made proclamation, commanding silence.

Behind the Barons, upon the right, was the box for the Managers appointed to conduct the prosecution, consisting of Mr Whitbread, Mr Fox, Lord Howick, Lord Henry Petty, Mr Sheridan, Lord Temple, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr Giles, Mr Morris, Mr Jekyl, the Attorney and Solicitor General, &c. Mr Whitbread took his place in the front, to the left, and close on his right hand were the two short-hand writers, Mess. Gurney, sen. and jun. in full dress. On Mr Whitbread's left sat Mr Fox, next to him Lord Henry Petty, and next to him Mr Sheridan and Mr Giles.

A corresponding box upon the opposite, or left hand side, was appropriated to the Counsel and friends of Viscount Melville. His son the Hon. R. Dundas, in the angle of the box to the right, and his Counsel, Mr Plomer and Mr Adam, sat in the middle of it.

Lord Viscount Melville came in at the same time with the other Lords, and sat alone within the bar, and close behind the Baron's bench, immediately in front of his Counsel. His Lordship was in a Court dress, bottle green, with cut steel buttons; he was unrobed. He sat with his face towards the box of the Managers of Impeachment.

Boxes and galleries were erected all round for the accommodation of the House of Commons, the Foreign Ambassadors, Peeresses, &c. The number of Peers who attended was very great; all the Princes of the Blood-royal were present in their places. The box appropriated for the Foreign Ambassadors was nearly filled. There were upwards of

of 700 ladies in the galleries, and the whole hall was completely filled.

The Serjeant at Arms then made proclamation:—

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! Whereas charges of high crimes and misdemeanours have been exhibited by the Honourable the House of Commons, in the name of themselves and of all the Commons of Great Britain, against Henry Lord Viscount Melville, all persons concerned are to take notice, that he now stands upon his trial, and they may come forth, in order to make good the said charges."

The Lord Chancellor then addressed Lord Melville, in a short speech, to which Lord Melville replied. The Clerks of the Court then proceeded to read the charges, and Lord Melville's answers to them.

The Articles of Impeachment were in substance as follow:

The preamble stated the Letters patent, dated the 19th day of August, 1782, appointing Lord Melville Treasurer of the Navy, and the King's Warrant, dated the 23d October, 1782, granting to him a salary of 4000l. per annum, in full satisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments theretofore enjoyed by former Treasurers of the Navy. That Lord Melville continued Treasurer from the 19th August, 1782, till the 10th of April 1783; and was again appointed on the 5th January, 1784, by Letters' Patent of that date—that he received a similar Salary Warrant, dated the 18th January, 1786; and that his Lordship continued in office under this second appointment till the 31st May, 1800.

The Preamble also stated certain resolutions of the House of Commons, and reports of the Commissioners of Accounts in 1782; and set forth some of the clauses of the act passed in June 1785, for the better regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy.

It also stated, that on the 10th January, 1786, Lord Melville appointed Alexander Trotter, Esq. his Paymaster; and by power of attorney authorized him to draw upon the Bank of England, upon the account of Lord Melville as Treasurer, for all such sums as should be wanted for the public service; the said Alexander Trotter being particularly careful to specify in each and every draft the service for which the same should be drawn.

The Preamble then concluded with averring, that Lord Melville had acted fraudulently, corruptly, and illegally, in the several instances following:

ART. I. Charged that Lord Melville, whilst Treasurer of the Navy, and previous to 10th January, 1786, took and received from the money imprested to him as Treasurer 10,000l. or some other large sum or sums, and fraudulently and illegally converted and applied the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and to other purposes than Navy Services.

And that he continued such fraudulent and illegal conversion and application after passing of the said act for better regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy. And that the said Lord Melville declared in the House of Commons on the 11th day of June, 1805, that he never would reveal the application of the said sum; and added, that he felt himself bound by motives of public duty, as well as private honour and personal convenience, to conceal the same.

All which is averred to be contrary to his duty, a breach of the trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of the realm.

ART. II. Charged that Lord Melville in breach and violation of the said act of parliament for better regulating his office, connived at, permitted, and suffered Mr Trotter, illegally, to draw from the Bank of England for other purposes than for immediate application to Navy Services, large sums of money out of the money issued on account of the Treasurer of the Navy; and connived at and permitted him to place the same in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. the private bankers of the said Alexander Trotter, in his own name, and subject to his sole controul and disposition.

Which is averred to be contrary to law—a breach of the high trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of the realm.

ART. III. After stating that Mr Trotter, by virtue of the authority given to him, drew large sums of money from the Bank of England, charged that the said Alexander Trotter did, with the privity, by the connivance, and

and with the permission of Lord Melville, apply and use such money, or great part thereof, for purposes of private advantage, or interest, profit, and emolument; and did place the same, or great part thereof, in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. mixed with and undistinguished from the proper monies of the said Alexander Trotter; whereby the said sums of money were not only used for private emolument, but exposed to risk, and withdrawn from the controul of the Treasurer of the Navy.

ART. IV. Charged that Mr Trotter, with the privity, or by the connivance, and permisssion of Lord Melville, placed sums issued from the Exchequer on account of the Treasurer, and drawn from the Bank of England, in the hands of Mark Sprot and other persons, and applied and used the same for purposes of private advantage or interest, profit or emolument, and for other than Navy services.

ART. V. Charged that Lord Melville did, after the 10th January, 1786, fraudulently and illegally, for the purpose of advantage or interest to himself, or for acquiring profit or emolument therefrom, or for some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and for purposes other than Navy Services, take and receive from the public money placed in his name at the Bank of England as Treasurer of the Navy, the sum of 10,000l. and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes.

ART. VI. Charged that Lord Melville did procure and receive from the said Alexander Trotter advances of several large sums of money, which were made to him in part from money so illegally drawn from the Bank, and in part from sums so placed by the said Alexander Trotter in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. when mixed with and undistinguished from the proper monies of the said Alexander Trotter. And that the said Alex. Trotter kept an account current with Lord Melville, entered in certain books, and the books and all vouchers, memorandums and writings, in the possession of the said Alexander Trotter and Lord Melville, relative thereto, were burnt and destroyed by them, in pursuance of a clause contained in the release between them, with a view to prevent the discovery of the said several advances of money.

ART. VII. Charged that Lord Melville received from the said Alexander Trotter, amongst other advances of money, the sum of 22,000*l.* part advanced exclusively from public money, and other part from the said mixed fund at Coutts and Co's.

ART. VIII. Charged that amongst other advances of money, Lord Melville received from Mr Trotter the sum of 22,000*l.* for which it had been alledged by Lord Melville he was to pay interest.

ART. IX. Charged that during all or the greater part of the time that Lord Melville was Treasurer, the said Alexander Trotter did gratuitously and without salary act as Lord Melville's Agent, and was from time to time in advance for him in that respect to the amount of from 10,000 to 20,000*l.* And that the said Alexander Trotter did so gratuitously transact the private business of the said Lord Melville, and make him the said advances of money in consideration of the said Lord Melville conniving at the said Alexander Trotter so applying and using the public money for purposes of private emolument.

ART. X. Charged that Lord Melville, on divers days and times between the 19th August, 1782, and the 5th January, 1784, and also on divers days between the 5th January, 1784, and the 1st January, 1786, receive from the monies imprested to him as Treasurer or Ex-Treasurer of the Navy, divers sums amounting to 27,000l. and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and to other purposes than Navy Services, and did continue the said fraudulent and illegal conversion and application after the passing of the act for better regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy.

To these articles Lord Melville pleaded NOT GUILTY; and the Commons replied, averring that he WAS GUILTY.

The articles, answers, and replication, having been read, Mr Whitbread (one of the Managers for the Commons) rose and spoke as follows:

My

My Lords, I am commanded to open to your Lordships, at once, all the charges exhibited against Henry Lord Viscount Melville. This course is adopted, as much because the matters of charge are of themselves difficult of separation, as because those, to whom the management of this cause has been entrusted, have determined that upon them shall rest no imputation of delay.

My Lords, I fear it will be necessary for me to enter into a long and fatiguing detail of perplexed accounts, and to give a narrative of dry facts, which are susceptible of no embellishment.

I trust, my Lords, in the course of this prosecution, that, whatever ardour I may feel to bring to an issue the most honourable to the Commons of Great Britain, that charge which they have exhibited against the Defendant, I shall not be betrayed into any intemperance or expression whatever towards the Defendant. My Lords, truth delights in the language of temperance, and she makes her most forcible appeal in the accents of moderation; and I may be believed when I say, my Lords, that I am as anxious to avoid the infliction of unnecessary wounds upon the Defendant himself (and much more upon those who are most near and dear to him) as I am anxious to obtain a legal conviction of that which I know to be moral guilt.

But, my Lords, neither will I sin in the opposite extreme, nor be betrayed by the affectation of candour into a dereliction of duty. My Lords, I will speak for that I love—I will speak for justice. If the party accused have done so as we charge, his fault is double, for he came in upon reformation, having discovered the abuses of others; and this I would say unto you, if I were to die this hour—faults by mistake, God forbid that you should be harsh in censuring, but errors that are wilful, spare them not.

My Lords, the office of Treasurer of the Navy was founded in the beginning of the century before the last; a certain stipend was allowed to the person who executed that office; and although it was never legal so to do, yet down to a certain period it was irreproachable to those who exercised that office, to make use of the public money which passed through their hands.

My Lords, at the close of the American war, when the expences of the country had risen to a very considerable height, when it was necessary to begin plans of economy and reform, and when there existed in the House of Commons of that day, spirits who were determined to inquire into the true situation of the country; a commission of accounts was instituted by act of parliament, to ascertain what had been the mode of the expenditure of public money, what balances it was right to call for, and what enactments it was right to make in future for the due execution of this office. These commissioners, one of whom is in the box, a fellow-manager of mine, executed the trust reposed in them with diligence and ability, and they made a variety of reports; among others, a special report in the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy. They stated the balances that had been in the the hands of the Ex-Treasurers, and advised that regulations should be made in future, to prevent such accumulation of balances; that no temptations should ever be held out to any future treasurer to do that which they complained former treasurers had done.

Mr Whitbread then stated certain resolutions of the House of Commons, and the measures which were taken by the King to increase the salary of Mr Barre (who was Treasurer of the Navy in 1782) to 4000*l.* a year, in lieu of all emoluments theretofore enjoyed by former Treasurers of the Navy.

He then stated, that when Mr Barre quitted the office of Treasurer of the Navy, the noble defendant succeeded him; and that he was bound by his Majesty's warrant, granting the salary of 4000*l.* per annum, to make no use of the public money to his interest or advantage. My Lords (continued he,) the defendant at the time he came into that office, appointed Mr Douglas to be his paymaster; a gentleman who had exercised the office of paymaster under several Treasurers of the Navy, I believe for a succession of almost eighteen years, with a slight interruption during the time that Mr Barre exercised that office. My Lords, we charge, in the *first article* of impeachment, that the Noble defendant during the time Mr Douglas was his paymaster, and previous to an act of parliament, to which I shall soon have occasion to call the attention of your Lordships, did, in breach of his duty, possess himself of a certain sum of money. My Lords,

Lords, I beg your Lordships to consider at this period the situation in which the Commons have stood with regard to the articles that they have exhibited to your Lordships. At the time they were exhibited, the committee were not in possession of a great part of the evidence which I shall now have the honour to open to your Lordships. We drew the charges as it were in the dark, but fram'd them in such a manner as that the evidence, whatever it might be, might apply to some of the articles, or rather some parts of the charge, which we have adduced against the noble Lord. And I also beg your Lordships to consider, that the lapse of time, from the date of the crime which we charge upon the defendant in the first article, is no less than *twenty four* years; that many of the persons who acted in these transactions have been long since asleep in their graves; that much of the written evidence which we ought to have been able to collect has been purposely destroyed, and put out of the way; that much has been accidentally lost; and that we are now driven to living witnesses, who were actors in these transactions, in order to establish before your Lordships the guilt of the person whom we accuse. But our difficulties are surmounted, I trust; and we shall be able to lead your Lordships by a circuitous path; by small steps perhaps at first, but afterwards, as I have the satisfaction to say, by a more plain and open road, to an eminence, from whence you shall survey all the transactions of the defendant, during the course of the last eighteen years. And notwithstanding all the difficulties, we have met with, the result shall be such as to establish an irresistible conviction in the minds of your Lordships. My Lords, if we have conquered our difficulties we cannot however conquer our feelings, and it is a most painful task which I am now about to undertake; for, my Lords, your Lordships perhaps may know, (if not, we know, and we are to prove,) that at a certain time in the course of the last spring, the defendant did, in a moment of forgetfulness, write a letter addressed to the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, which was, by motion, laid upon the table of the House of Commons; and which does in substance contain a denial, that, during the paymastership of Mr Douglas, he made either interest or advantage of the public money.

The noble Lord is a man of education and sense; is elevated by the favour of his Majesty, and in consequence of services which his Majesty has been pleased to acknowledge, to a situation in which he passes sentence, in this house, as a judge upon life and death, upon his honour, in cases of felony and treason. And yet, my Lords, that noble Lord said, that he never did that, which we undertake to prove that he did; and he has said, and subscribed his name to that assertion, that he was ready to take the solemn sanction of an oath to that effect.

My Lords, I charge that the noble Lord not only took this money, but that he used it for his own advantage, and part of it for his own interest.—Your Lordships know, that I am now adverting to the *first* charge, which is, that Lord Melville had possession of a certain sum of 10,000*l.* Now I refer your lordships to the *tenth* article, for it is necessary that we should take those two articles together; the 10,000*l.* as your Lordships will find hereafter, being involved in the 27,000*l.* which is charged in the tenth article, as I shall have the honour to explain to your Lordships presently.

First of all though upon the tenth article itself; how are the Commons prepared to prove that article? And what is the evidence that is to be adduced to you upon this occasion? Why, my Lords, no less than a confession, which I heard made by the defendant himself in the House of Commons. He avowed that he had taken 10,000*l.* of the public money; he asserted that he had not used it to purposes of private profit or advantage, but he told the House of Commons this remarkable fact, that he was determined he never would reveal, to any human being, what the application of that 10,000*l.* was. That expression the defendant uttered in the face of the House of Commons; and which, perhaps, may now be to be repeated, in the face of your Lordships and his country. That I say was an impeachable offence. He, nor any man breathing, had a right to set himself above the law. There is no law which could authorise the payment of that money. He tells you he did it illegally; he tells you he did it for your benefit,

and

and yet he will not tell you, to whom or for what service he paid the money.

My Lords, we not only charge that the noble Lord was possessed of the sum of 10,000*l.* but we charge also, that he continued in possession of it, after a new æra had taken place in the Navy Pay Office, contrary, as it would then be, to the act of parliament; and we know, not only that he confessed it in the House of Commons, (which I heard,) but that he confessed it to a person, whom I must now name for the first time to your Lordships, Mr Alexander Trotter, and whom hereafter I shall have occasion frequently to name. Soon after Mr Trotter was appointed Paymaster of the Navy, Lord Melville confessed to him, that he was at that time in possesion of this sum.

On the 19th August 1782, Lord Melville (then Mr Dundas) was, for the first time, appointed Treasurer of the Navy. On the 20th of August the sum of 1000*l.* was paid by Mr Douglas into a banking house with which the noble Lord has an account on behalf of Mr Dundas.

Now, my Lords, who was Mr Douglas? for it is necessary we should shew explicitly, by proof, who he was. We shall shew he was paymaster, appointed under proper authority by Mr Dundas; and that every act he did at the time, and afterwards, as paymaster of the Navy, had the sanction of the defendant himself; and that he, in a peculiar manner, shewed his private confidence in him, distinct from the public confidence he gave him by his letter of attorney. I do not believe that the 1000*l.* so paid, was any part of the public money, but that upon the first establishment of the connection of the two men, a payment of 1000*l.* was made perfectly legal and perfectly proper.—Early, however, in November, a payment of a different description was made into the banking house of Messrs. Drummonds, on the behalf of the defendant. It is necessary I should state to your Lordships, that in the then mode of conducting the office of Treasurer of the Navy, the paymaster of the Navy was in the habit (after the memorials had been issued upon which the warrants of money were granted from the Exchequer, of going to the Exchequer, together with a bank clerk, and, having presented his warrant, the sum of money ordered to be paid to the Treasurer of the Navy, was delivered to him in such way as he chose to take it: for instance, he might have it all written into his bank book, if he pleased, and carried to the account of the Treasurer of the Navy; or that he might put some in the bank book, and take some away in bank notes or cash, and place it where he thought fit.

It so happened that, on the 6th of November 1782, Mr Douglas had a payment to receive at the Exchequer, to the amount, I think, of 45,000l. Mr Douglas chose to have 40,000l. written into his bank book, and to take 5000l. away in bank notes. Now this is a transaction that has often taken place before. Former Paymasters of the Navy, and Mr Douglas among others, in the execution of that office under other Treasurers of the Navy, have frequently acted in that manner; they have frequently taken sums of money in bank notes, and had the balance written into their book: but as far as we have been able to trace all the sums so subtracted from the aggregate balance impressed to the Treasurer of the Navy, were uniformly sums of 3000 l., which were set apart to pay exchequer fees. This 5000 l. that Mr Douglas so took from the Exchequer, and put into his pocket, was never carried into any public account whatever; it was carried to a place, according to the statement made by Mr Douglas, which also was a place of safe custody, one in which he had a right to deposit it; it was carried to what is called the iron chest of the office.

Mr Whitbread then stated some particulars of the account Mr Douglas kept of the money then deposited in the iron chest; but as no evidence was given of them, it is not thought necessary to enter further into the subject. He then stated, that of the 5000l. received by Mr Douglas at the Exchequer, one note for 1000l. was sometime afterwards paid to Lord Melville's account at Messrs Drummonds. And that another note for 1000l. received by Mr Douglas at the Exchequer in the same way, at a subsequent period, was a fortnight afterwards paid in discharge of a private debt of Lord Melville's.

Mr Whitbread then continued, I have heard the noble defendant say, that, at the time he held the office of Treasurer of the Navy he was in a vast

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variety of confidential situations of government, which made it necessary for him to disburse money so secretly, so privately, with so much care, and caution, and circumspection, that he would not tell even his colleagues what he had done with it. Now an individual so unauthorised whilst Treasurer of the Navy, takes this 10,000l. into his own pocket, and then boldly tells you he was the servant of the public; that he took it for the service of the public; to which public he will never reveal it. To whom, after having so possessed himself of it, did he pay this 10,000l.? What became of it?

Mr Whitbread then entered into some details of the accounts of Messrs Mures and Aikinson, with a view of shewing that the 10,000l. was deposited in their hands; but these statements were not given in evidence.

He then adverted to certain payments made to the credit of Lord Melville's account at the Bank, by Mr Atkinson and Grey in the year 1783.

And he detailed the particulars of various receipts and payments, to shew that the difference between the accounts at the Bank and the official books of the Treasurer of the Navy in December 1785, was 10,000l.

But, my Lords, (continued the honourable manager,) how did the defendant act when Mr Douglas died, and when this deficiency of 10,000l. was known both to him and those who succeeded Mr Douglas? Upon that deficiency being stated to the defendant, the defendant said that deficiency is mine; so much I owe to the public. If then he ackowledged the closing termination of this account, which was so composed as I have stated to your Lordships, I say he acknowledged the whole of it, and that it is impossible he can shew to your Lordships he made any public use of this money. If it were possible, he is impeachable for not revealing the use of it; but there is no ground whatever for such a defence.

Now, my Lords, if that be the condition of Lord Melville, the evidence of Mr Trotter, and the evidence of those who heard him make that extraordinary, that unjustifiable, that impeachable, assertion, in the House of Commons, with regard to his determination to keep the affairs of the public from the public themselves, shall prove what I have stated, I think we shall have completely proved the *first* and the *tenth* articles of this charge.

My Lords, we now come to the second division, in point of time, of the charges exhibited against Lord Melville; I mean that which took place after Mr Trotter was appointed Paymaster of the Navy. And here I must take your Lordships back, for the sake of perspicuity, to that new æra which had been created in the Navy Pay Office, by passing an act of parliament, which obtained the royal assent, I believe, in the month of June 1785, "for the better Regulation of the Office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy."

My Lords, when I am speaking of the defendant, and of those persons connected with him, upon whom it is my duty severely, but I trust not intemperately, to animadvert, I wish to say every thing that can go to the illustration of their good deeds in the office which they executed; the one as superior, and the other as subordinate. And so far from imputing any blame to them, for that which does not deserve blame, I wish to give them all the credit and all the praise which is their due, during the time they continued so connected together in that office; and therefore it is with satisfaction, I say, that during the time Mr Dundas was Treasurer of the Navy, several most beneficial regulations took place, in that office, which he has the merit of having produced to the public. That several acts of parliament were passed for the protection and defence of the unprotected and defenceless. I mean the widows and orphans of the brave seamen; and for the allotment of wages to the wives and families of those who were fighting the battles of this country. Above all, that several regulations took place, and were enacted into laws, through the instrumentality of the defendant, which saved a number of lives from public execution; because, my Lords, the act of parliament, to which I now particularly allude, renders almost impossible the crime heretofore so common, the forgery of seamen's wills and other instruments to obtain their pay. These checks were devised and carried into effect by the Noble Lord. For these and other acts of regulation in the Navy Pay Office, the Noble Lord demands the thanks of his country, and the unbounded gratitude

titude of that meritorious class of men, the seamen of our fleets. I believe, too, that Mr Trotter was extremely useful in suggesting hints for these several designs, and that he gave Lord Melville material assistance in the detail of all these different plans.

My Lords, Mr Trotter is a person who will be most frequently mentioned hereafter; his name has been much in the public mouth, greatly to the discomfort and dissatisfaction, undoubtedly, of those who are nearly connected with him; and as I shall have occasion to speak of those misdeeds of his, in the way in which my duty will require me to do, I think it right here to state, that he is a person, who in early life ever conducted himself with the greatest possible propriety; that, except in these transactions in the Navy Pay Office, I know nothing, and I believe no man knows any thing to his disadvantage. He was employed by the Treasurer who succeeded Lord Melville; and up to the very moment of the Resolutions of the House of Commons, he continued in the employ of the last Treasurer. I have heard the defendant honourably, generously, and manfully declare, that Mr Trotter, notwithstanding the cloud which hung over him, was a meritorious man, and one who ought to be trusted. My Lords, I do not know a person more beloved by his immediate relations, and those connected with him, than Mr Trotter; and this is one of the strongest testimonies in favour of any man.

My Lords, Mr Trotter is a person who is to give you most material information, upon the subject of the transactions of the defendant; whose transactions are so intimately connected with his own. In consequence of that general impression, your Lordships concurred, with the other branch of the legislature, in indemnifying Mr Trotter from all criminal prosecution for his own misdeeds, that he might be rendered a witness, able to speak the truth upon this trial. And it is a very fortunate circumstance for Mr Trotter, who is the only man capable of revealing these transactions, that every thing he will say to your lordships will be confirmed by irrefragable testimony, because it will be confirmed by documents, which now exist; and in every one of the statements I have heard him make he is borne out by some corroborating witness of veracity, of some book which cannot impose upon you. These are circumstances most fortunate for justice; fortunate for the prosecution; fortunate for the country; and most fortunate for Mr. Trotter himself.

My Lords, an act of parliament passed in 1785 for better regulating the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy. We should have simply put in this act, and read it, and stated to your lordships the conduct of the defendant, without making a single comment upon the act itself; but, my Lords, to my utter astonishment, I heard the noble defendant say, and my ears still tingle with the sound, that he was yet to learn in what particular he had violated the spirit, or the letter of that act of parliament. Good God! my Lords, is not that act plain? If that act of parliament is not plain; if he who runs cannot read that act, you may as well burn and consume all your statute books; there is not one that will not admit of a double interpretation or a quibble. Magna Charta itself may be misconstrued; the Habeas Corpus Act, the Act of Succession to the Crown of this country, the Bill of Rights, might admit of a double interpretation: nay, my Lords, I had almost said, that Law, which was delivered in all the magnificence of Heaven, written on tables of stone, "Thou shalt not steal," might almost be explained away by counsel. I say this act is plain.

My Lords, read the statute and see what it says. Is there any double interpretation to be put upon it? Can the learned counsel torture it? Simple and unlearned as I am; I throw down the gauntlet and defy them; they can put but one interpretation upon this statute, which is, that Lord Melville, from the time of the passing of that act, was bound to place the public money at the bank, and no where else; that he could not withdraw it from the bank for one moment, except for naval services, without having broken, not only the spirit, but the letter of his own act of parliament. My Lords, what did he do? He suffered, he will tell you, and he told the House of Commons (I heard him say it,) he suffered his paymaster to do so. In that which he did by his paymaster he did himself; he was bound to see that he employed no servant who did

did not act according to his public duty.—Mr Whitbread then entered into an argument upon the construction of some parts of the act, but as all questions upon it are now disposed of by the unanimous opinions of the judges, it is not thought necessary to state particularly the points Mr Whitbread relied on.

It is necessary (continued the honourable Manager) to state to your lordships that there are three branches in the payment of the navy services: the pay branch: the victualling branch: and the navy branch. It so happens that upon the navy and victualling branches assignments are always made by the respective boards for every farthing to be paid out to the individuals, who furnish materials for the navy, and so forth. Upon the head of pay, assignments are made in part, but not upon the whole of it.

My Lords, the assignments having been so made, it is the duty of the treasurer, under the form prescribed by the act, to draw the money from the treasury, which money is there paid into the bank, and the treasurer is directed not to take it out, either by himself or by any other person, unless he has a navy service to which it is applicable.

My Lords, I also heard the defendant, to my astonishment, say, that there was a difference between the assigned and unassigned balances, as if he had, after the passing the act of parliament, the perfect controul over such assigned balances as were unclaimed. Good God! my lords, if there is an assigned unclaimed balance, to the amount of 100,000l. which the treasurer or his paymaster, by his experience, knows will not be called for to its full extent, is it not the most preposterous thing in the world to say, I will give you a draft in the proper form; I will take the whole 100,000l. though I know only 20,000l. is wanted for the public service, and I will put the other 80,000l. in my pocket for purposes of my own, till people come with their bills? Your Lordships will, perhaps, be surprised to hear, that the unclaimed assignments ordinarily amount to the sum of 140,000l. so that the noble lord was giving to his paymaster (reckoning that sum at 5 per cent.) 7000l. a-year for the execution of an office for which the public allow only 500l. But I say there is no difference between assigned and unassigned money; they are both equally the property of the country till claimed.

I presume your lordships would not say that a man draws out money for a navy service, if he draws out 800l. to purchase India stock, in the name of Henry Dundas. I do not suppose that if a person draws out a million of money, and puts it into the hands of his private banker, when the assignments do not amount to above a fifth part of that sum, your lordships would say that was for navy service; and yet such things have occurred.

The honourable Manager then argued that the act to indemnify the persons engaged in the advance of 40,000l. to Boyd, Benfield, and Co. was a legislative declaration that the transaction was illegal.

My Lords, (continued he) the defendant, in an examination taken upon oath before the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, confesses (and takes some credit to himself for so doing) that circumstances induced him to give permission to his paymaster to draw the money from the bank. The question put by the commissioners was, "Did you authorise the paymaster, in or about the year 1786, to draw the money applicable to naval services from the bank, and lodge it in the hands of a private banker?" The answer of Lord Melville is, "I cannot precisely state the time, but I am certain that I did permit Mr Trotter to lodge any money, drawn from the bank for public services, in his private banker's hands, during the period it was not demanded to the purposes for which it was drawn."

Now, my Lords, Mr Trotter took large sums of money from the bank, and lodged them in the hands of private bankers, assigned or unassigned was matter of no consideration with him. Navy, pay, or victualling, he took equally under each of those heads. He equally paid them into Mr Coutts's, and drew them out of Mr Coutts's, without the least regard to naval service at all. We can shew your lordships every month from the beginning of these transactions down to the month in which he quitted the navy pay office, to what amount he did these things. He began with 10,000l. then went on to 20,000l.; then in 1795 to 101,000l.; and at last it comes to so large a sum as 490,000l; and

and, at the time that Lord Melville went out of office, the last balance that was struck amounted to 290,000 l. Did Lord Melville make any enquiry what he was doing with this? No, it never struck him once that it was an improper thing in itself to be done; and yet it was a matter of great importance that he should know what Mr Trotter was about, because, not only his own character, but his fortune was at stake. My Lords, we charge, and shall prove, that the money was exposed to great risk of loss, by being not at Messrs. Coutts's but at Mr Trotter's own disposal; for though it was nominally at Messrs. Coutts's, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the office, yet I shall shew it was every where almost but at Messrs. Coutts's; and I can shew instances where great loss was risked. We charge, that not only there was a great risk of loss, but that the money was withdrawn from the controul of the Treasurer of the Navy. Whilst the money was in the Bank of England it was always under his controul; the revocation of his power of attorney put it under his controul immediately. If Mr Trotter died, or absconded, or failed, all the money in the Bank of England, or in the names of the sub-accountants, vested immediately in the Treasurer of the Navy. But when Mr Trotter had put it into the hands of private bankers, it was under his own controul and that of nobody else. They could not possibly answer any draft for this money but that of Mr Trotter. He might have carried this money where he pleased. Lord Melville could not have prevented his doing so, and therefore by giving this unlimited confidence to Mr Trotter, and by allowing him to do so, he exposed the public money.

My Lords, the public money was still farther exposed; for that trust, which Lord Melville delegated to Mr Trotter, Mr Trotter delegated to others, who drew by blank drafts filled up for the money.

Mr Whitbread then entered into an argument, to shew that no convenience to the business of the office resulted from the money being drawn from the bank and deposited at Messrs Coutts's.

Your Lordships (continued he) will probably suppose that great balances were in the hands of Messrs. Coutts, to answer all these demands from the Treasurer of the Navy. No such thing; for you will find, on comparison, that when 490,000l. were out, he had but 16,000l. at Messrs. Coutts's; and that at many times when the balances were very large in his hands, he had very small sums at Messrs. Coutts's; and at other times that his account was over-drawn; therefore it could be for no other purpose but to obtain private profit and emolument, and there we unquestionably prove the *second*, *third*, and *fourth* articles together, namely, that he did this for the purpose of private emolument. And Lord Melville has indeed admitted to the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry that he suffered Mr Trotter to do this for the purpose of private emolument.

Now, my Lords, we come to the last division of this accusation against the noble lord; we come to charge upon Lord Melville, that he did directly participate in the profits made by Mr Trotter; we here specify the mode, and we shall prove the items of those accounts in which Lord Melville did so participate in that profit.

There comes in the front of these articles a second sum of 10,000l. which the *fifth* article charges Lord Melville took for his own use.

That he took this sum he confessed in the face of the whole House of Commons. Let him shew to your lordships, if he can, for what purpose this was applied, and, if he cannot shew it to your lordships, I say, for his very concealment of it, you must convict him; even supposing he applied it to no private purpose. If he conceals the public purpose for which he applied it, he is an unfaithful and untrue servant of the public, of whom an example ought to be made.

Mr Whitbread then stated that various accounts had existed between Lord Melville and Mr Trotter, and relied upon the release which had been executed, as affording evidence that those accounts had been destroyed to conceal their criminal contents. He then proceeded—

There are three distinct modes, in which we charge Lord Melville to have participated in the public money. He participated first by a transaction in which no interest was charged from Mr Trotter

Trotter to him. He participated, secondly, in a transaction in which interest was charged by Mr Trotter to him. He participated in a third transaction where no interest was charged by Mr Trotter to him: they stand in the articles in that order, but, for the purpose of explaining the transactions to your Lordships more perspicuously, I beg to alter, but not to invert the order of them; and to take the middle charge first and then the other two together.

By the *eighth* article it is charged that Lord Melville obtained and received of Mr Trotter a sum of 22,000l., or some other large sum of money advanced to him by Mr Trotter, and for which it has been alledged by Lord Melville that he was to pay interest. And we further charge a destruction of papers to conceal this account also.

Mr Whitbread then stated the circumstance of the purchase of 13,500l. East India stock, the particulars of which are detailed in Mr. Trotter's evidence; and insisted, that from the circumstances Lord Melville must have known the loan was a loan of public money.

He then stated that Mr Trotter kept two accounts with Lord Melville, the one entitled the Account Current, consisting of receipts and payments of a private nature; and the other entitled the Chest Account, consisting of advances made to Lord Melville out of the public money.

He then proceeded—Your Lordships recollect that in the year 1797 a loan was obtained from the public by the subscription of a vast number of eminent individuals, as well as respectable private persons, and respectable merchants, called the Loyalty Loan, to which I heard Lord Melville say, it was generally understood that all persons in high situations of government would subscribe, and he put down his name for 10,000l. This 10,000l. he candidly acknowledged was not in his possession, he therefore was to obtain it from friends. Some persons have suspected these payments were made from Scotland, but not a shilling of them came from that quarter: every payment was made by Mr Trotter, out of the public money.

Mr Trotter first of all carried this 10,000l. to the account-current, and afterwards transferred it to the chest-account. He contended that Lord Melville knew the chest account contained advances of public money, and that he authorised this transfer.

Mr Whitbread then stated the circumstances from Trotter to be such that the advances he made to Lord Melville could not be made out of his private fortune. That in 1787 he advanced to Lord Melville on bond the sum of 4,000l., for which it appeared no interest was paid, and therefore the advance must have been known by Lord Melville, to have been out of public money. He stated that Mr. Trotter was in the constant receipt of his lordship's salary, which was originally kept in a separate account; that there was another separate account kept for the Melville Castle, but it being afterwards found inconvenient to keep so many accounts, they all resolved themselves into two, viz. the Account Current and the Chest Account.

Mr Whitbread proceeded—I would not consume your Lordships time in minute detail, but perhaps it may be as well to say that large sums were paid through the account current to particular individuals. Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. received to the amount of 5,000l. which was sent thro' Mr Robert Trotter to Edinburgh, with which 5000l. a heritable bond on landed security was redeemed, by which means Lord Melville got rid of the payment of 5*l.* per cent. upon so much, having obtained that loan without interest, for no interest was charged in the account-current or the chest account. Another sum, which it is not material to specify, was paid through Mr Robert Trotter to Sir William Forbes, by which Lord Melville also redeemed securities at interest. He also relied on the circumstances of 2000l. East India stock, and 7000l. in the 3 per cent. Reduced, for the benefit of Lord Melville, as shewing that the public money was laid out for his benefit.

He then stated, that in May, 1800, Mr Trotter told Lord Melville, when he was going out of office, that it was necessary his balances should be made good, and he laid before him an accurate statement in writing of what his lordship was to make up.

He then stated that, including the money due for the East India stock, the loyalty loan, the balance of the ac-

account-current, and the balance of the chest-account, the whole of Lord Melville's debt, in May, 1800, amounted to about 70,000*l.* which was discharged by borrowing 13,000*l.* of Messrs Coutts, upon the Security of his Lordship, and his son Mr Robert Dundas; and by borrowing a further sum of Mr Mark Sprott upon the security of Lord Melville's stock.

Mr Whitbread then uttered a fine panegyric upon Lord St. Vincent, who had been the occassion of the act for appointing Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, and highly commended the conduct of those commissioners who had laid the foundation of this prosecution. He disclaimed all intention of imputing to Lord Melville the sordid passion of avarice. He admitted that his lordship was of a frank and generous spirit in money matters, but argued that, although he might not be desirous of acquiring wealth, he might have the desire of being supplied with money to gratify his love of hospitality and thirst for power.

Mr Whitbread then concluded, and the court adjourned to the following day.

The next four days were occupied in proving some of the formal parts of the case, and in the examination of various persons from the Exchequer, the Treasury, the Bank of England, the Navy Pay-office, the Banking Houses of Messrs Drummond, Messrs Moffatt and Co. and Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, the substance of whose evidence was as follows.

Previous to the act 25 Geo. 3. c. 31 (for regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy) it was the practice for the Paymaster of the Navy to attend at the Exchequer, and receive in cash so much of the money directed to be issued to the Treasurer, as he thought fit so to receive, and to receive the rest by a credit on the Bank of England. From the time of Lord Melville's appointment in 1782, until December 1785, during so long as his Lordship was Treasurer, the late Andrew Douglas acted as his Paymaster, and attended at the Exchequer for this purpose. He also drew all the money from the bank which was issued for Navy services. Three several issues were made from the Exchequer to Mr Douglas on the 6th November, the 22d of November and the 19th December, 1782, of several sums amounting together to upwards of 188,000l. out of which 11,000l. was received in cash, and the rest by credit on the bank. One of the bank notes, for 1000l. received at the Exchequer on the 6th November 1782, was paid a week afterwards into the banking house of Messrs Drummonds (but it did not appear by whom) to the credit of Lord Melville's private account, and one of the notes received at the Exchequer on the 22d November 1782 was paid a fortnight afterwards to Messrs Moffatt and Co. bankers, to take up a bill drawn by Mr Newbiggin upon Lord Melville. Several sums were paid by Mr Douglas to Lord Melville's private account with Messrs Drummonds, during 1782, 1783, 1784, and 1785. Messrs Drummond gave notice to Lord Melville, that his account was overdrawn on the 23d June 1785, to the amount of 2950l. and upwards. The sums which were paid in to the credit of this account next after that notice were the sum of 2000l. paid in on the 4th day of October 1785, being a bill remitted from Scotland, and the sum of 3600l. paid in on the 29th day of December 1785, being another remittance from Scotland. Differences were proved to exist between the official balances of the Treasurer of the Navy, and the balances of the bank, at several periods between the date of Lord Melville's first appointments, and the month of December 1785, and in that month the difference was 10,600l. In December 1785 Mr Douglas died, and his executor paid to Lord Melville upwards of 4000l., the balance of Exchequer fees then in his hands.

Mr Whitbread (one of the managers) then offered himself as a witness, and proved that on the 11th June 1805, he heard Lord Melville declare in the House of Commons, that, during the paymastership of Mr Douglas, he possessed himself of public money to the amount of 10,000l, or thereabouts, and that he would not reveal the application of it, being impelled by motives of public duty, private honour, and personal convenience, to conceal it; and that he accompanied this admission with a declaration, that he had not converted any part of this sum to his own profit or emolument.

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The examination of Lord Melville taken before the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry in November 1804, and two letters from his Lordship to the Commissioners, were read.

The sixth and seventh days were principally occupied with the examinations, first of Mr Whitbread, and afterwards of Mr Trotter, both of which are given at length.

Mr Whitbread, one of the Managers for the Commons, rose and said—I again offer myself as a witness to your Lordships, and I swear, that on the 11th of June 1805, I heard Lord Melville declare, with reference to another sum of 10,000l. than that respecting which I deposed on the other day, that he did, at a subsequent time to the time at which he possessed himself of the first 10,000l., possess himself of another sum, nearly to a similar amount; and I understood, in substance, that Lord Melville said, that he would not reveal the application of that money, any more than the first 10,000l., and from the same motive. This was said in the presence of hundreds of persons; and I propose, on a future day, to call another witness to the testimony which I have given.

Cross examined.

It is presumed the honourable Manager, upon this subject any more than the other, did not, at the time, take any note or minute in writing of what passed?—I certainly at that time took a note of the substance of all that Lord Melville said, but not of the exact words.

The speech of Lord Melville in the house took up a considerable time?—Yes, upwards of two hours, I dare say.

Could you undertake to repeat by heart any passages that made favourably for Lord Melville, as well as those that you have now given to the court?—I have repeated by heart certain words which I have sworn that Lord Melville spoke; any other particular words of his speech I am not quite sure that I could repeat: I am only swearing to the substance of what Lord Melville said.

Can you repeat the substance of any other part of Lord Melville's speech which was favourable to Lord Melville?—If the learned counsel will point my attention to any particular passage of that speech, I will tell him whether I can repeat the substance of it or not.

Did the Noble Lord, in the course of his speech with respect to the sum in question, negative the appropriation of that sum, the same as of the other, to his own private use?—I understood him to do it exactly in that way as with regard to the other sum of 10,000l.

Do you recollect that the Noble Lord at the same time, in the most positive and explicit manner, did deprecate any appropriation of these sums to his own private use, or Mr Trotter's?—I do not think that he did, in precise and explicit terms, negative that fact.

Can you, by referring to the notes you took at that time, be able to speak with more positiveness and precision upon that part of the subject?—I do not think I could speak with more positiveness and certainty.

Was no note taken upon that subject?—Yes; but when expressions are equivocal, it is difficult by any note exactly to give the precise meaning the words are meant to convey.

What was that equivocal expression that was used upon that occasion?—I do not recollect the precise words, but without recollecting the precise words, one may have a recollection that there was an equivocal sense pervading several sentences.

Endeavour to recollect the substance of what was said in that part of the noble lord's speech that made that impression?—The impression intended to be conveyed by that part of the noble lord's speech to which I presume the learned counsel means to refer; the impression intended to have been conveyed, I apprehend to have been, that he had not directed Mr Trotter to make use of any public money for his private advantage. With regard to the permission which he had given to Mr Trotter, I think the words were pretty precisely that he had given Mr Trotter such permission.

Permission to do what?—To place the public money at other places than the bank, and also to make use of a part of it for his own advantage.

It is begged to repeat the question, whether the noble Lord did not in the most explicit and positive terms deny that he had either given any permis-

mission or had any knowledge of the public money being laid out to any purposes of private emolument or profit, either for himself or Mr Trotter?—I wish the learned counsel to interpret what he means by 'laid out:' I understood the noble Lord to say, or at least implied from it, that he had permitted Mr Trotter to place the public money at other places besides the bank, for his own private purposes; with regard to other places, that he did not do any such thing.

Whether the honourable manager does not distinctly recollect that the averment of the noble defendant upon that subject, of placing it, was, that he had given no other permission but to remove the money from the bank to a private bank, for the convenience of appropriating it to the public service? Certainly one of the reasons given by the noble Lord was, that he had allowed the money to be removed to a private banker's, for official convenience, but it did not appear to me that that was the only reason.

Then, having said one of the reasons assigned by the noble Lord was, that it might be there for the public convenience, did he give any other reason besides?—Yes, I understood for the emolument of Mr Trotter; and the noble Lord described the manner in which he thought that emolument had accrued, namely, by interest paid by Mr Coutts to Mr Trotter for lodging that money.

Be so good as refresh your memory upon the subject, and say whether the sole reason given by the noble defendant was not, that the sole object of removing it from the bank was for public convenience; but at the same time did suspect or believe that an advantage had accrued to Mr Trotter from that act, which was not done for his advantage, but for public convenience?—That was not the way in which I understood it altogether.

Whether you have refreshed your memory since you heard the speech, by a reference to what was stated on Saturday as intended to be read in evidence, the substance of the speech delivered? I have not looked at the pamphlet in question since I have been otherwise most laboriously occupied.

Whether the noble defendant did not, in express terms, say, that he did solemnly assert, before that house, that he never knew that Mr Trotter had drawn any money for the purposes of private emolument, in manifest evasion of the act?—I am speaking to the speech, and not to the pamphlet; the pamphlet, which I have read more than once, does not in every part of it exactly correspond with the speech as delivered by the noble defendant in the House of Commons, to the best of my recollection and belief. Whether those precise words were uttered in the House of Commons, it is impossible for me to say; but whether they were or not, the context of all he said was, to make the impression upon my mind which I have had the honour of stating to the court.

It is begged to have a precise answer, whether those words, or to that effect and substance, were used by the noble defendant: I will repeat them again, "I never knew that Mr Trotter "had drawn any money for private e-"molument in manifest evasion of the "act"?—I can give no other answer than I have heretofore done, and I hope that is perfectly satisfactory to the court that I am not speaking to the words of that pamphlet, but to the words of the speech, without recollecting precise parts of it.

The word 'pamphlet' has not been made use of; but it is asked, whether in substance the noble defendant did not imply to the effect I am stating?—I do not recollect the precise words, nor do I think that the very substance of those words was uttered in any precise form by the noble Lord.

Whether you mean not only to negative the precise expression that has been stated, but to negative also the substance?—I do not mean to negative the substance altogether of Lord Melville having criticised upon what the words 'manifest evasion' meant; the substance of the speech was what I have given to your Lordships: the words themselves I do not recollect.

I am not answered yet; I wished to know, whether in words and in substance, and also to the effect of what was stated just now, was or was not made use of by the noble Lord?—Not to that precise effect; to an effect very nearly similar.

State what was the averment upon that

that subject, as near as you can recollect?—The averment upon that subject I took to be to import, that he had not allowed Mr Trotter to do that to the extent which it had been done.

Is it to be understood, that your recollection is, that he allowed it to any extent?—Undoubtedly.

Do you mean that he allowed it in any other respect than as a benefit might arise to him from depositing it for the convenience of the public service at another bank?—The noble Lord had first of all contended, that the act was not evaded; and therefore there comes a question, what was the evasion of the act; not a manifest evasion of the act, according to the construction of the Noble Lord; but according to the construction I put upon it, it was in manifest evasion of the act.

Whether the noble Lord admitted that he had ever permitted Mr Trotter to derive any private benefit from the public money, except the benefit arising from a deposit made at a private banker's for the purpose of official convenience?—I understood Lord Melville to say for Mr Trotter's convenience also.

Whether, upon recollecting yourself upon this subject, you mean to state, that the noble defendant admitted that he knew or permitted any emolument to be derived to Mr Trotter from the public money, save and except whatresulted from its deposit at a private banker's for official convenience?—The noble defendant stated, that he had allowed the money to be placed at a private banker's for official convenience; and when there, he had allowed or permitted, or not prevented Mr Trotter from making a private emolument from it: and that emolument arising from the interest he was to make of it from Mr Coutts's.

Whether the noble defendant admitted his consent or knowledge of any other benefit to Mr Trotter from it?—The noble Lord never said he had restricted Mr Trotter from making advantage in any way, to the best of my recollection and belief; and he then stated that he had made it in that way.

The question is not, whether he restricted him, but whether he said he knew of his having any other advantage, excepting the advantage before stated?—He did not say he even knew it, but only supposed it; he did not admit that he knew of any other.

Whether he did not also state, in the same speech, that he never knew that Mr Trotter had invested any money on exchequer or navy bills?—I believe he said so.

That he never knew he had put any money upon security of stock?—I believe he said so.

That he never knew he had employed any money in discount of private bills?—I believe he said so.

That he never knew he had employed any money in the purchase of bank or India stock?—I believe he said so.

Whether you recollect at the same time, the noble defendant declaring, that he had not the smallest knowledge or belief that Mr Trotter ever did lay out for his use or any benefit in any such modes, any sum of public money whatever?—Please to read the passage over again, and tell me to whom that *his* refers, whether to Mr Trotter or Lord Melville.

Question repeated.—I do not think so precisely as it is put in those words.

What was the averment upon that subject?—Pretty nearly amounting to precision, but not altogether; the impression made upon my mind was, that the denial was not positive and precise.

Can you with any distinctness recollect the substance of the expressions used?—I cannot recollect further than I have stated; I cannot discriminate more nicely; I wish I could, for the benefit of the learned counsel, as it would save him trouble.

Is there any part of this expression which you think was not used; I will read it again?—It is not the expression, it is the general impression of the same words in another order; the insertion or the omission of one word will make all the difference to the construction of the passage.

Have you the notes with you, which you took at the time?—I have not; they were notes I then took being then in the House of Commons, and endeavouring to prepare myself to answer the speech of the Noble Lord; they were notes of that sort, that if I were to refer to them now, I do not know that I should be able to understand them, and whether they are in existence or not, I cannot say.

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This passage, which is favourable to Lord Melville, you have no distinct recollection of the terms made use of?—The only precise words I have any distinct recollection of, I have sworn to; I have no recollection of those words stated by the learned Counsel to the Court, whether favourable or unfavourable.

Examined by the Lords.

Question from a Lord.—When Lord Melville stated, that he would not reveal the application of a sum of 10,000l. or thereabouts, did he state to the house his reason for declining so to reveal it?—In mentioning of the first 10,000l. or whether he coupled the two together, I am not quite sure; but the words he used and the motives he said that prevented him from revealing the application of that money, were motives of public duty, of private honour and personal convenience; I understood him to apply those words to both sums.

Then ALEXANDER TROTTER, Esquire, was examined as follows:

Were you ever in the Navy Pay Office?—I was.

When did you first enter the Navy Pay Office?—I believe in the latter end of the year 1776.

What was your salary when you were first appointed?—I went into the Pay Office a junior clerk; I believe upon a salary of 50l. a year.

How long did you continue in the Navy Pay Office?—I continued I believe till the year 1784, as a clerk.

Was your salary increased from your first entering the office up to the day of your quitting the Navy Pay office?—I apprehend it may have been, but not materially; I do not recollect.

Was it doubled?—I do not think it was.

How long did you remain out of the Navy Pay Office?—My recollection does not serve me to state that precisely, but I believe nearly a twelvemonth.

What office did you hold when you were replaced in the Navy Office?—I was appointed Paymaster under the Treasurer of the Navy.

Who appointed you Paymaster?—My Lord Melville.

Upon whose recommendation if you know it?—I am at a loss to ascertain that precisely; but my relation Mr Coutts had applied to Mr Pitt, and I believe Mr Pitt had made interest with my Lord Melville, to appoint me to that situation; I do not know whether that was the only interest employed or not.

When you were appointed Paymaster what was your salary?—500l. a year with some deduction of taxes.

As Paymaster of the Navy, did you receive the balance of public money which was due from your predecessor?—The bank books were delivered to me, I believe by Lord Melville, and I was told that the public balance was at that time in the bank, excepting the sums that were in the hands of the Sub accountants, and a sum which his Lordship mentioned to me.

Do you recollect what that sum was which Lord Melville mentioned to you?—I had stated it upon the best of my recollection upon a former occasion to be 10,000l., but have been induced from many things I have seen since, to believe it was 10,600l.; 1600l. a balance due from his first treasurership, and 9000l, a balance due on the first part of the second treasurership.

Did you examine the public cash at the time you became paymaster?—No further than by observing by the books that the balance was in the bank.

Where was that 10,000l. which you have thus divided into two sums?—My Lord Melville told me that he should account for it.

Did he tell you in whose possession it was?—He did not.

Whether you received the balance of exchequer fees?—I did.

What is the distinction between exchequer fee money and the public money deposited at the bank?—Exchequer fee money is impressed into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, who allows the Paymaster to have entirely the management of it, for the purpose of paying fees at the Exchequer, and some other contingencies.

Is the exchequer fee money impressed to the Treasurer of the Navy in the same manner as the other public money?—It is the only instance in which it differs.

(To be continued in our next.)

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, April 20.

LORD *Stanhope* called the attention of the House to a most important subject. He observed that within the last fifteen years, this country had expended, for corn imported, about forty-five millions sterling. There was at present every prospect of the ports in the Baltic being shut against us. From a friend, who had travelled very recently in various parts of the country, he was informed there was reason to apprehend a failure of the crops in many districts. With the knowledge of these facts, our situation was truly alarming; yet he understood considerable quantities of barley were daily exported to Ireland to be made into spirits. Previous to any proposition being submitted by him to the House, he wished to obtain an account of the exports and imports, in flour and grain, since the 1st day of January 1800, specifying the different years.—Lord *Moira* said that it was the first time he had ever heard that there was any ground whatever for such an alarm, and both from his own inspection, and the opinion of others on whom he could fully rely, he had no difficulty in saying, that it was totally void of foundation.—Lord *Auckland* concurred with Lord Moira, in stating that there was not the least reason for the alarm which might have been excited by the language of the Noble Lord who had preceded him: Neither was there any reason to suppose that the ports of the Baltic would be shut against us. The fact was, that foreign corn daily arrived in such quantities, that licences were frequently applied for and granted for its re-exportation. The motion was then agreed to.

Monday, May 12.

A message from the King was presented by Lord *Grenville*, informing their Lordships, that his Majesty had settled an annuity of 5000 l. on the present Earl Nelson, and his next heirs, and appropriated the sum of 120,000 l. to the purchase of a house and lands to be settled in perpetuity on the family; and hoping their Lordships would enable his Majesty to carry the same into effect.

Friday, May 16.

The third reading of the slave importation restriction bill was opposed by the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Marquis of Sligo, Lords Eldon and Hawkesbury, &c. upon the ground that the bill was destructive of a great branch of our trade, and that it was little better than an abolition of the trade in disguise.—The *Bishop of St Asaph* said, he was no friend to any thing in disguise, but while he sat in that House, he would, by every means in his power, whether fair or foul, whether by open hostility or secret stratagem, labour to destroy that infamous traffic, which was no less a disgrace to humanity than it was destructive of the morals of the nation. Regarding this bill as a step towards its abolition, he gave it his warmest support. On the same grounds, as well as on those of policy, the bill was supported by the Bishop of London, the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Suffolk, and Lords Holland, Darnley, Grenville, Ellenborough, Sidmouth, and Auckland. The bill was passed, after a division, for it 43, against it 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 14.

MR *Hobhouse* obtained leave for a bill to enable the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, to carry into execution the agreement entered into by the East India Company, the Nabob of Arcot, and certain private creditors. He entered into a long but dry detail of the transactions connected with this object.

Lord *Garlies* wished to know, now that the capture of the Cape of Good Hope was completed, whether it was intended to propose a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in that important service. Mr *Windham* replied in the negative. It was not, he said,

said, a service of *that magnitude* to call for such a mark of public approbation*.

Wednesday, April 16.

Leave was given for bills for opening and improving the streets, and for removing the slaughter house in Glasgow; for opening and lighting the streets, and erecting a Bridewell in Paisley; and for repairing roads in the county of Renfrew.

Thursday April 17.

In a Committee resolved, that 10,000*l.* be granted for the encouragement of discoveries at sea, connected with the longitude. In a Committee on the bill respecting the liability of witnesses to answer certain questions, the *Master of the Rolls* moved a clause, that a witness should not be compellable to answer in a Court of Law, a question which he might demur to in a Court of Equity. After a long conversation, the clause was negatived without a division.

Mr Yorke moved for copies of all opinions transmitted in writing to Ministers, by General Officers, respecting the expediency of enlisting men for a limited term of years. The motion was resisted, chiefly upon the ground of the indelicacy of publishing opinions confidentially given to the Commander in Chief. After a conversation of some length, the motion was negatived without a division. On the motion of *Sir J. Sinclair*, a Select Committee was appointed to examine the accounts relative to the forfeited estates in Scotland.

Friday, April 18.

Mr Paul moved for a number of papers respecting East India affairs, which, after a long but uninteresting conversation, were ordered.

Mr Serjeant Best moved for a Bill to prevent the publication of all *ex parte* evidence taken before the trial of offences. No one, he said, was less disposed to trench upon the liberty of the Press than he was, or could think more highly of its importance. But it was of equal importance to preserve the fair and unbiassed distribution of justice; and while *ex parte* evidence continued to be circulated, as at present, through the whole country, no Jury could come to the trial of an offence perfectly impartial and free from bias. It was indeed held at present by lawyers, that the practice was contrary to law; but as the law now stands, it cannot be executed but on the prosecution of those who are the sufferers from the practice, or on that of the Attorney-general.—The interference of the latter, he thought, would be equally unavailing, from the present defective state of the law on the subject.—He wished therefore to make it the interest of some other persons to prosecute; and for this purpose, he meant that one of the clauses of the bill should give a penalty of 100*l.* on the publisher, to any person who should prove the fact of publication, and also empowering the Court to punish the offender by way of imprisonment. Such were the objects of the Bill which he moved for. Leave was granted accordingly.

Tuesday, April 22.

The Hon. Henry Erskine took his seat, and, on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, his Lordship's name was added to the Committee to whom the accounts of the forfeited estates in Scotland were referred. The order of last Session for suspending the civil prosecution against Mr Trotter, for misapplication of the public money, was, on the motion of Mr Whitbread, discharged.

Mr Paul brought forward his charges against Marquis Wellesley, which extended to the whole of that Nobleman's government in India, and charged him with corruption, extravagant waste of the Company's money, to gratify his own love of pomp and splendour, disobedience of orders, oppressing to the native Princes, and, in short, with entirely causing

* On the 27th of May a motion of thanks to the same effect was made in the Common Council of the city of London, but negatived on the ground of its having been refused in the House of Commons.—The value of the colony of the Cape seems to have wonderfully depreciated within these ten years. In 1795, Lord Keith and General Clarke received the thanks of both Houses for its capture, and the cession of that colony by the peace of Amiens was loudly and generally reprobated. Now, however, its recapture, which has been effected at a vast expence, is not worth *a vote of thanks*.

causing the present disastrous state of the Company's affairs in India. A long conversation ensued, which ended in the motion being withdrawn for the present, as there were no documents before the House to substantiate the charges, and Mr Paul moved for various papers on the subject.

Thursday, April 24.

Mr *Serjeant Best* withdrew his Bill for prohibiting the publication of *ex-parte* evidence in the newspapers, many persons, for whose opinions he felt the greatest deference, having considered that it would trench upon the liberty of the press.

Friday, April 25.

Lord *Howick* (in a Committee of Supply) moved for an increase of pay to officers in the naval service. After a variety of observations respecting the importance of that service, and the peculiarly strong claims of our seamen to the esteem and gratitude of their country, he stated his object to be, to raise the rates of allowance to all the classes of the navy, with the exception of Masters and Surgeons, who received an advance of pay last year, and Landsmen, who voluntarily, aware of all the circumstances of the situation in which they engage, stand on a footing quite different from that of the Seamen.

As to the scale of augmentation, he proposed the following allowances:

	Per Day.
To Admirals of the Fleet, an increase of - -	L.0 10 0
Admirals, - - -	0 7 0
Vice-Admirals, - -	0 5 0
Rear-Admirals, - -	0 3 6
Captains of ships above third rates, - - -	0 4 0
Captains of ships above sixth rates, - - -	0 3 0
	Per Month.
Warrant Officers, an increase of pay of - -	L.0 6 0
Petty Officers (whose numbers are also to be considerably augmented,) -	0 5 0
Masters and Surgeons having had a considerable increase of pay allowed them last year, are not included in the present increase.	
Captains of the Top and of the Forecastle, an increase of	0 3 6
Able Seamen, an increase of 1s. a-week, - - -	0 4 0
Ordinary Seamen, 6d. a-week,	0 2 0

Chaplains to have, with the office, the yearly salary of 20l. hitherto appropriated to the Schoolmaster.

Upon this calculation, the expence under the several heads will be about 300,000l. annually; but the estimate for the present year being only from the 1st of May, he would only now move for the grant of 193,168l.

To the out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, he would allow a certain addition, to be regulated according to their services and their present situation. From 7l. a-year, it should rise in gradation till it reached 1s. per day. For this sum he meant no addition to the public burthens. It was to be provided by a measure which will require a bill to be brought in, namely, by a grant of 1s. in the pound from all prize-money; and, in addition to this, he had no doubt of his Majesty's consent to set apart, for the same purpose, a deduction to the same amount, from all *droits* of the Admiralty. His Majesty's uniform solicitude for the comfort and rewards of the navy warrant a confidence in his acquiescence upon this subject.

The Marine force having so much analogy to the regular army, he would postpone any reference to their case, until the question respecting the pay of the army shall be determined.

Lord *Garlies* expressed his obligations to the Noble Lord, for the solicitude he had manifested, so soon after his introduction to office, to better the condition of the naval officers. Though he fully approved of the principle of the measure, he very much disproved its application. He did not complain of the addition proposed to the pay of the Petty and Warrant Officers. He, on the contrary, wished it had been more, as these officers formed the very soul of the navy. If an addition had been made to the pay of the 1st Lieutenants of men of war, it would have been, in his opinion, exceedingly agreeable to the service, and the sum necessary for such an increase could not be material, as there were only from 100 to 120 ships of that description in commission.

The

The officers to whom this increase would apply were really deserving of some consideration for their increased service and responsibility, being next in command to the Captains, although they had no more pay than the youngest Lieutenant.—To the petty officers and warrant officers he also thought that some further addition ought to have been granted. If the means of that addition were even taken from the proposed augmentation of the pay of seamen, he was sure it would excite no murmurs, and the difference would only serve as an additional stimulus to the seamen to seek, by good behaviour, for the offices thus improved in revenue. The Warrant Officers, whose rank was somewhat on a level with that of Quarter-Masters and Serjeant-Majors in the army, ought to be allowed at the rate of 5l. a month; and Petty Officers, whose rank is equal to that of Serjeants and Corporals, ought to be allowed 3l. a-month. Pensions, the Noble Lord conceived, ought to be allowed to the widows and children of seamen who died in the service. A noble Lord (Melville) who, although now under the displeasure of that House, was a great practical Statesman, had it, he knew, in contemplation to adopt this plan of pensioning the poor widows, and also to make many of the arrangements now proposed by the Noble Lord over the way. Having alluded to that Noble Lord (Melville), he begged leave to say, that more was done for the British Navy by that Nobleman and his successor who immediately followed him, and the glory of the country was carried to a higher eminence by them, than by any two persons to be found in our naval annals. The Noble Lord particularly applauded Lord Melville's plan of building ships in the merchants yards.

The resolution was agreed to.

Lord Henry Petty moved the order of the day for committing the Property Tax bill. Altho' he was aware that this was not a time in which exemptions were to be multiplied, or in which any great relaxation could be expected, yet, at the same time, when he looked at the situation of some members of the community, he found himself compelled to lessen the burden on particular classes. The first instance in which he thought this indulgence ought to be granted was with regard to the weekly wages of handicraftsmen, which amount to more than 50l. a-year. Without, therefore, admitting the objection to the taxing of labour of any kind, he certainly thought that the burthen ought not be laid to a great degree on this class. He would then propose a clause, by which incomes of this kind, amounting to no more than 30s. per week, or 5s. a day, should be exempted altogether. He likewise proposed, that with regard to incomes arising from annuities from the funds or land, and from small trades, the scale should be raised from 100l. to 150l. instead of 200l. as it stood before.

Mr Wilberforce thought that the exemptions ought to be extended to other classes, but he did not specify them.

Monday, April 28.

The report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, and the question put on the first resolution, relative to the additional pay of the Navy, Lord *Garlies* moved two amendments, one of which was, that 1st Lieutenants of line of battle ships, including those of 50 guns, should have a further addition to their pay of 1s. a day. The other was, that instead of increasing the Petty Officers on the present plan, another class should be added to those that now exist. He proposed that there should be 25 gunners to a hundred gun-ship, and so in proportion. The *Speaker* informed the Noble Lord, that the only question before the House was, whether a gross sum should be granted to his Majesty, to be expended as he thought proper in addition to the pay of the Navy. Lord *Howick* said, that if the Noble Lord thought it necessary to allow a further increase, the best mode would be to have an estimate drawn out, and move it in a committee.

Wednesday, April 30.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the additional Defence Act gave rise to a long debate, if that can be called a debate where the speaking was nearly all on one side. The Bill was opposed by Sir J. Pultney, Mr Canning and others, on the ground that it went to deprive the country of a real benefit, and placed nothing in its stead. The only member *of weight* who spoke for the repeal was Mr *Wilberforce*, who

who considered the principle of the Defence Act to be vicious and defective. He at the same time took occasion to offer a very handsome tribute to the memory of its author (Mr Pitt.) From the long experience, he said, which he had of the conduct of that illustrious character, he was convinced that, had he lived, he would have been the first person to propose at least a substantial alteration in the act in question, if not a total repeal of it. It was one characteristic of that great man, well deserving of admiration, that although he frequently, in the formation of his measures, trusted solely to the resources of his own capacious mind, upheld by the dignity of conscious rectitude, yet, when he was convinced that these measures were erroneous, he abandoned them, regardless of the accusations of inconstancy and inconsistency, and readily adopted others of a different description. It was this that rendered him one of the safest ministers that this country ever saw.—The second reading was carried on a division, 235 to 119.

Thursday, May 1.

In a committee, the following resolutions, moved by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, were adopted:—"That an addition of 400l. per annum be granted to the Judge of Admiralty in Scotland. 2d. That an addition be made to the salaries of each of the commissaries of Edinburgh, to the amount of 510l. per. ann.

The third reading of the slave importation bill was opposed by Mr Rose, Sir R. Peele and others, who asserted that the loss that would be sustained by it in the exportation of British manufactures, exclusive of the export of East India goods, would amount to between two and three millions. Mr *Fox*, in supporting the bill, said, he did not flatter himself that it would abolish the Slave Trade altogether, but if it should have any effect in that way, he should be more enamoured with it than ever. If Ministers could once attain the abolition of that traffic, they would, in his mind, gain and acquire more real glory, than by any other transaction in which they might possibly be ever engaged. The bill was passed after a division, for it 35, against it 13.

Lord *H. Petty* obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the office of Receiver General of the Excise. The object of the bill was to require that the balance should be paid regularly into the bank, as in the cases of the Treasurers of the Navy and Ordnance; and to prevent any possible misapplication of the money, that it should be drawn from the Bank into the Exchequer by one single draught. He also obtained leave to bring in similar bills for the regulation of the offices of Receiver General of the Customs, of the Stamp Duties, and of the Post Office; as also of the office of Surveyor Generals of Woods and Forests.

Tuesday, May 6.

The order of the day being moved for the commitment of the bill for repealing the additional defence act, a long debate ensued, in which the merits and demerits of that measure were once more canvassed. It was on the one hand, as before, contended, that now that the nature of it was understood, it promised to serve all the purposes for which it was intended; that it might be amended, but ought not to be repealed until some substitute was proposed for it. On the other hand it was asserted, that the bill had not only proved totally inefficient, but highly injurious; and that whatever other measures might be resorted to for improving our military system, it ought to be repealed, as derogatory to the character of a free and independent nation. The opposers of the bill entered into a review of Mr Windham's proposed military system. They considered the project of enlisting for limited service as fraught with danger, and they deprecated any attempt to injure or discourage the volunteers. Mr *Percival* said he believed the volunteer system to be the most important, effective, and cheapest mode of defence that this country could contrive. By the returns on the table it appeared, that the greater part of the volunteer corps were fit to act with regiments of the line.—He understood it was the opinion of Lord Moira, with regard to the volunteers of Scotland, that they were effective soldiers, and that he would be glad to lead them against the enemy. Surely the opinion of Mr *Windham* ought not to be put in competition with that of the Noble Lord. Perhaps (said the

the Hon. Member) the Right Hon. Gentleman has never inspected any of the volunteer regiments. There is one source certainly which may have led him to form opinions not much in their favour—I mean the corps of volunteers at Pilbree, in Norfolk, of which he is Colonel. It is very singular, that of all the corps in Norfolk, the only Colonel is the Right Hon. Gentleman himself. In general they are only captains, but he concentrates in himself the honours of the highest military rank. It might naturally be expected that he had a regiment at least to command. By the return it appears that the whole complement of his men is seventy-three rank and file—Field Officers none—Captains none—Subalterns none—Staff none—Serjeants two, and these, I suppose, the Drill Serjeants; Drummers none.—We have thus the Right Hon. Gentleman's own corps, exemplifying in perfection all the evils of the volunteer system he complains of—(a laugh.)

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* observed, that the additional defence act operated in Scotland as a tax on land, on commerce, industry, and every thing belonging to them. It had in fact no reference or analogy to Scotland whatever. He remembered a meeting which took place in Edinburgh for the purpose of carrying the act into execution. The first thing that engaged the attention of the gentlemen assembled for this laudable purpose was the non-existence of parish officers in Scotland—the main-spring of the act. The only officers in Scotland of a parochial description, that could at all be assimilated to the English parish officers, were the *schoolmaster*, and the *sexton*, or *grave-digger*; and it *did* excite some discussion at the meeting he had just alluded to, whether any person whatever could possibly be found more fit for *raising* men under *such an act*, than the above-mentioned *grave-digger!* Adverting to the Volunteers, the learned Gentleman observed, that it had been said they were discontented and dissatisfied all over the country; this probably might be the case among the volunteers of England, but among the volunteers of Scotland, who equally brave as loyal, and who, by the bye, were *sensible men* (a loud laugh,) there was not the slightest murmur or complaint. So far from any reluctance in continuing their services, even tho' the whole plan of the Right Hon. Secretary should be carried, he was satisfied they would persevere in the same line of conduct they pursued for years, and would to the last exert themselves in defence of the country in every respect.

At the close of the debate the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place. The bill passed through a Committee *.

Wednesday, May 7.

Sir *J. Newport* brought forward the Irish Budget. He gave rather a favourable account of the situation of Ireland. The value of her exports had greatly increased, and although the interest of money was higher than in this country, the Loan of two millions had been contracted for at an interest of 4l. 17s. 2d. whereas it was last year 5l. 12s. 4d. The unpromising state of the Irish revenue he imputed to the want of arrangements similar to those existing in Great Britain, and which it was intended to introduce. The supply for the year, including Ireland's proportion of the joint charges of the Empire, would be 8,175,167l. He had prepared ways and means, which he estimated at 8,180,200l. The new taxes were 3s. 6d. per cwt. on brown or Muscovado Sugar; 2s. per cwt. on Russian and Swedish Iron, instead of 12s. per ton, the present duty; 30 per cent. on Tea under 2s. 6d. per lib.; a new arrangement of the Stamp duties, and of the Malt duties, and also of the distilleries. He proposed to withdraw the bounty of 8 per cent. on the large stills, and the whole bounty on stills of 500 gallons. —After some conversation, the resolutions were agreed to.

In a Committee on the Property Tax Bill, the injustice of taxing all incomes alike, whether for a short and temporary, or a stable and permanent period, was strongly urged by several Members, but

* Among the accounts laid before Parliament is a statement of the expences of the Volunteer Corps, amounting, in a period of about three years and a half, to upwards of 3,400,000l. of which 26,000l. has been paid to Inspecting Officers.

but Lord *H. Petty* expressed his disinclination to admit any farther exemptions.

The following is the principal Amendment now made in this Bill:—

"Where the income of any person shall arise wholly from labour, at daily or weekly wages, shall not have exceeded, in any one week in the preceding year, or in any subsequent week previous to the assessment, the sum of thirty shillings, nor in any one day during that period, the sum of five shillings, and the same shall be proved, by affidavit, on the oath of the party, and by the certificate of the persons to whom such wages have been paid; and in case it shall appear, that such party shall not be in the receipt of any sum of money arising from any other source, the Commissioners may adjudge the income so arising, as not amounting to fifty pounds, and grant an exemption from the duty accordingly.—The abatements are not altered, consequently none are allowed for children. A new scale of abatement is made for all incomes between 50l. and 150l. at which last-mentioned sum the full tax of ten per cent. commences.

"According to the new scale, a deduction of 1s. is to be allowed for every pound between the amount of the income and the sum of 150l.; thus upon an income of 60l. a-year, 90s. or 4l. 10s. is to be allowed, which deducted from 6l. leaves the duty payable on an income of 60l. a year 1l. 10s.; upon an income of 70l. 80s. is to be allowed, which reduces it to 3l. and so in gradation up to 150l.

Friday, May 9.

The motion for going into a Committee on the Pig Iron Duty Bill was warmly opposed by Messrs. Curwen, S. Wortley, Mordaunt, Lascelles, Wilberforce, Francis, and Canning, Lord A. Hamilton, &c. &c. They contended that the measure was pregnant with the most destructive effects to every branch of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. On a division the majority for the commitment was only *ten*—there being for it 119, against it 109.

Tuesday, May 13.

A Committee of the whole House took into consideration his Majesty's message, relative to Earl Nelson's family, and after a short conversation, a resolution passed to carry into effect the provision mentioned by his Majesty. Lord *H. Petty* stated, that 90,000l. of the 120,000l. were to be laid out in the purchase of a mansion and lands, to be annexed to the title; that 10,000l. were to be given to Earl Nelson, to make such reparations or improvements therein as he should deem necessary; and that 10,000l. each were to be granted to his Lordship's two sisters.

The additional Force Act Repeal Bill was read a third time, after a strenuous opposition from Sir J. Pulteney, Mr Yorke, and Mr Percival. A clause was added by way of rider, to provide for the families of men enlisted under the Army of Reserve Act.

Mr *Sheridan* concluded a long speech in favour of the repeal, by denying that he or his Honourable Friends acted at all from hatred or disrespect to the memory of the great and illustrious man (Mr Pitt) who framed the Defence Bill, to whose transcendant ability and unimpeached integrity he paid a handsome tribute, declaring, for himself, that no man more admired him while living, or more revered and respected him now that he was dead:—"There are many (said Mr S.) who flattered him more than I, and some who feared him more; but there was no man, who had a higher respect for his transcendant talents, his matchless eloquence, and the greatness of his soul; and yet it has been often my fate to have opposed his measures. I may have considered that there was somewhat too much of loftiness in his mind which could not bend to advice, or scarcely bear co-operation. I might have considered, that as a statesman his measures were not adequate to the situation of the country in the present times, but I always thought his purpose and his hope was for the greatness and security of the Empire."

Sir *Hew H. Dalrymple* brought in a Bill for improving the harbour of Dunbar.

Wednesday, May 14.

Mr *Jeffrey* brought forward his long threatened charges against Lord St Vincent, whom he accused of having, while he was at the head of the Admiralty, utterly neglected the means of increasing our naval force. He concluded a long,

long, and sufficiently dry speech, by reading a string of resolutions, the general import of which was, "That the Noble Earl was guilty of great negligence, misconduct, and dereliction of duty, in his official capacity." He afterwards moved, that the papers relative to this subject be referred to a Committee of the whole House. Lord St Vincent's conduct was defended by Admiral Markham and Lord Howick. Mr Jeffrey's motion was negatived without a division, and a motion, expressing the approbation of the House, of the conduct of Lord St Vincent, during his Naval Administration, proposed by Mr Fox, was agreed to.

Thursday, May 15.

The Property Tax underwent a long discussion in a Committee. The inequality of its operation was strongly combated; all property in the funds, however small its amount, is to be taxed in the full sum of 10 per cent. This, and the clause for exempting the property of foreigners in our funds, were warmly opposed. Several amendments proposed by Mr Wilberforce were negatived. In the clause for allowing exemptions to persons in the receipt of weekly salaries, it was agreed to leave out the words, "or not more than five shillings in any one day;" and to add to the exemptions, "the rates or wages in husbandry received in the time of harvest." It was also agreed, that a declaration, with a penalty to attach in case of proof of its falsity, should be substituted for the affidavit required of the annual amount of salary or wages.

Friday, May 23.

The *Secretary at War* moved, "That the thanks of this House be given to the Members who were appointed to manage the Impeachment of Lord Melville, for the zealous, able, and faithful manner in which they had fulfilled their duty. Upon the question being put, one voice said "No;" who it was we have not yet learned. The Managers then stood up, and the Speaker addressed them nearly as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN—This House has, upon the result of a great and important inquiry respecting the administration of the expenditure of the public money, come to a resolution to enter upon the most solemn of all its functions, and resort to its prerogative of Impeachment against Henry Lord Viscount Melville. —It is the power of Impeachment which has enabled the Commons of this country, at all times, to lay open the misdeeds of the highest servants of the Crown, and to prevent or punish all inroads which may be made upon the liberty of the subjects of this realm. In the prosecution of this Impeachment, the House has appointed you to prepare and arrange the proofs of the complicated transactions on which their charges were grounded. Their charges were against a Noble Person, whose rank and high consideration in the State must hold him forth as a signal example either of good or of evil to all persons who may be entrusted with the care of the public expenditure. Throughout the progress of the trial, they have witnessed in you an unwearied diligence in the discharge of the trust committed to you, a singular sagacity in discovering the proofs, a boldness which so properly belongs to the Commons of the United Kingdom; a strength of argument, and a power of eloquence, which threw the light of day upon dark, secret, and criminal transactions. The final issue of this trial now remains for another body. It is before one of the highest of human tribunals; it is the House of Lords, which is to determine ultimately on the condemnation or acquittal of the person accused. Be the final issue what it may, you have done your duty. You have satisfied the expectations that the House had formed of you, and have deserved their approbation and their thanks. I am ordered by the House to communicate to you the approbation and thanks of the House for the faithful management of the trust reposed in you."

The *Secretary at War* then brought forward the Army Estimates. The saving from the reductions in Cavalry, Foot Guards, and Waggon Train, and of the allowances to Volunteers, would amount to 572,000l. Mr *W.* concluded by moving that 150,529 men be voted for the regular army for the year. Agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, 300,000l. was voted for the use of the officers and seamen engaged in the action off Trafalgar.

HIS.

Historical Affairs.

AMERICA.

THE party hostile to Great Britain in the United States is indefatigable in their efforts to produce a rupture between the two countries; and a circumstance has recently occurred, which afforded them an opportunity of making a successful appeal to the passions of the lower orders of the people. The particulars of the transaction alluded to, as they appear in the American papers, are as follow:—

"On the 20th of April, the British ships Leander, Capt. Whitby, Cambrian, Capt. Nairn, and Driver, Capt. Simpson, arrived off Sandy Hook, and in pursuance of orders to that effect, we presume, proceeded to bring to all vessels which were on their way to New York. On the 25th, an American coasting vessel, bound to New York, was fired upon by the Leander for the purpose of bringing her to. In the Master's deposition it is stated that the vessel did immediately heave to; but that another shot was fired from the Leander, which killed John Pierce, a seaman on board the American vessel, and brother of the master. The coaster notwithstanding held her course, and arrived at New York.

"As soon as the circumstance was known there, the populace rushed to the water side, took the body from on board the sloop, and paraded with it thro' the streets, inveighing in the most acrimonious terms against the tyranny of England. Several pilot-boats and other small vessels were immediately fitted out by the merchants and most respectable inhabitants, manned with volunteers, and dispatched by the Long-Island and the Main, to cruize for and intercept such vessels as might have been detained and sent for Halifax by the British squadron stationed off the Hook.

"One of these armed pilot-boats fell in with a boat laden with provisions, which she immediately captured and sent for New York. On the arrival of this vessel, the populace took possession of her cargo, carried it in triumph thro' the streets, and finally sent it to the almshouse for the use of the poor. Had these indications of violence been confined to the populace, or the lower class of inhabitants, we should not have apprehended any permanent bad effects from them; but unfortunately the contagion has reached the corporation, the clergy, and merchants of the city. The honours of a public funeral were decreed to the body of the unfortunate man; it was appointed to take place on the 30th April, when the corporate bodies, and all the democratic clubs and revolutionary societies with which that city is infested, were to join in the procession.—Resolutions, breathing hostility and revenge against Great Britain were entered into on a partial statement of the fact; the farce of putting the public prints into mourning was played off; an indictment for murder was found against the Captain of the Leander; and no arts which could excite the furious and vindictive passions of the populace were unemployed."

These intemperate measures will not, we trust, impede the efforts of the British and American Governments to adjust the differences which at present subsist, and to re-establish that amicable intercourse which is so essential to the interests of the two countries. It is evident that our ministers are not to blame for the death of the American seaman; nor is the Captain of the Leander. A number of vessels were crowding into port at the same time. Some of them might be French ships, or ships with enemy's property on board. The Leander was justified in entertaining such suspicions, for it does not appear that any of them would bring to.

This unhappy occurrence, however, has been productive of consequences more serious than were at first anticipated. Mr President Jefferson, upon the partial statement of the affair transmitted from New York, has thought proper to issue a Proclamation, commanding "the arrest of Captain Whitby, if he shall be found in the jurisdiction of the

the United States; the departure of the Leander, Cambrian, and Driver from the harbours and waters thereof, and interdicting *for ever* the entrance of such harbours and waters to the said armed vessels, or any vessels which shall be commanded by the Captains (repeating their names) of the British ships of war mentioned." Should they refuse to depart, or return at any time, all intercourse with them is prohibited; pilots are forbid to assist in navigating them; and no supplies of any kind are to be furnished to them.

The death of Pierce, the American seaman, is not the only grievance of which the President, in his Proclamation, complains. The violation of the jurisdiction, and "the unlawful interruptions and vexations committed on the trade" of the United States, are also brought in justification of this severe order.

The ferment created by this unfortunate event had, however, considerably subsided at the date of the last accounts; but as the Leander had again sailed from Halifax, to resume her station off New York, it is feared that her re-appearance may have produced fresh irritation. During the height of the popular fury on the late occasion, no Englishman, known to be such, could appear in the streets of New York, but at the hazard of his life.—Parties paraded with American colours hoisted over those of England. Meetings had been held to originate resolutions, in which England was execrated, and their own Government treated with the grossest contempt, for its tardiness in declaring war against England.—The walls were covered with inflammatory hand bills, the writers of which, with the newspapers attached to the party, stuck at nothing that might fan the popular fury.

This unfortunate event produced also a great sensation at Washington; it was supposed that five frigates would be ordered immediately for New York, and that every vessel that could carry a gun would be got ready. Congress had adjourned to December, but it was supposed that it would be summoned to meet again by the middle of this month.

In the violence of parties which has been displayed on this occasion, the Federalists are the most intemperate. Mr Rufus King, formerly Minister at London, has distinguished himself in the meetings at New York, and the resolutions about the death of Pierce. This can only be ascribed to the elections going on, where the two parties are forced to bid against each other at the auction of popularity.

General Miranda's Expedition to South America.

We mentioned in last Mag. p. 389. that an expedition had sailed from New York under Gen. Miranda, for the purpose of effecting a revolution in the Spanish government of South America. Finding that this extraordinary undertaking has excited much anxious speculation both in America and Europe, we are hence induced to give some more detailed account of it to our readers.

The Leander, Captain Lewis, sailed from New York in February last, with General Miranda, a large quantity of regimental cloathing, arms and accoutrements for 15 or 20,000 men—she cleared out for, and arrived at Jacquemel, in St Domingo, about the 1st of March. On her passage she met with the British ship of war Cleopatra, who pressed twenty of the people on board, all of whom are said to be English or Irish, and were without protections, in lieu of whom the Cleopatra put on board the Leander a number of Americans. On the arrival of the Leander at Jacquemel, there was the appearance of the greatest secrecy; no one was admitted on board, nor no one, except Capt. Lewis, was permitted to go on shore, and he, as soon as he landed, set off to visit and report to the Black Emperor of Hayti, at the new city of Dessalines, which is built in the mountains, and strongly fortified; it being the determination of the brigands to burn all the towns on the sea coast, should the French ever attempt to invade the island again, and defend themselves in the mountains to the last. While Captain Lewis was on his visit to the Emperor, the negroes at Jacquemel became very uneasy at the great secrecy observed by the Leander, and before his return sent a formal message to know their business, and made preparations to attack the Leander, should their Ambassador not be well received; but their messenger meeting a polite reception, and an explan-

planation given, their fears and anxiety subsided, and all was quiet. After the return of Captain Lewis from head-quarters, Miranda began to prepare, by enlisting men, of whom he picked up a number of renegadoes, who called themselves Americans; selling this as well as their native country, wishing not to see their creditors again; like Serjeant Kite, he enlisted them all for officers. Having mustered about 250 or 300 of these officers, and two or three small additional vessels, he sailed from Jacquemel on the 26th of March, for Barcelona on the Spanish Main, near Cumana, where he expected to effect a landing, and be joined by a large body of the inhabitants, for which purpose he had prepared a large number of proclamations to be distributed as soon as he could get a footing, or send ashore on his arrival off the coast. In these proclamations, he invites his countrymen to join his standard, and that he would free them from their tyrannic master, would give them liberty, &c.

By the Leeward Island mail, we learn that Miranda had arrived on the Spanish Main, and actually taken possession of the island of St Marguerita; that he had afterwards obtained possession of Barcelona, and what is of still more importance, of Cumana; that he had been joined by thousands of the inhabitants; that he was provided with sufficient pecuniary means for his purpose, and the whole province was expected to fall. The inhabitants, we are indeed assured, have long been in expectation of Miranda, and not long ago signified, that if he did not soon come to their assistance, they would exert their own strength, and endeavour to throw off the oppressive government of Spain.

The accounts of Miranda's progress are fully confirmed by dispatches, dated April 18th, received by Government from Admiral Cochrane, who has written home for instructions how to act on this extraordinary occasion. It appears that the Admiral had previously written to Miranda, requesting to know if he had any sanction from Great Britain or her allies, and offering, in case he produced any satisfactory proof of such a sanction, to co-operate with him, and lend effectual support to his proceedings. Miranda gave no answer, and as the case was delicate and difficult, the Admiral very properly thought that it did not become him to interfere, without full authority and directions from his superiors at home.

It was supposed, but it would seem erroneously, that the American Government were concerned in the expedition. Two persons, Samuel G. Ogden and William Smith, of New York, are now under prosecution for aiding him. These persons lately presented memorials to Congress, avowing their participation in the enterprise, and declaring it to have been their belief that it was countenanced by the implied sanction of the President and Secretary of State. The memorials were taken into consideration the day Congress adjourned. They were considered as a scandalous and indecent attempt to injure the character of the President and Secretary, and were ordered to be given back, after several strong resolutions on the subject were passed.

It is impossible to anticipate the determination of the British Government upon this subject; whether they may deem it expedient to afford General Miranda any assistance in the very bold and extensive plan which he has formed, or whether they will leave him entirely to his own resources. The emancipation of South America from the Spanish Government would certainly be highly advantageous to this country, because it would not only diminish the resources of our enemies, but would open a new and extensive market for British commerce. But whatever may be the determination of his Majesty's Ministers upon this subject, General Miranda will, at all events, derive very essential support from the British navy, because it will of course intercept any reinforcement which the Spanish Government may endeavour to send out.

The following letter from the well known Thomas Paine, to a gentleman in Washington, has been published, in order to throw some light upon Miranda's expedition.

"New Rochelle, March 29.

"I will inform you of what I know respecting General Miranda. I first became acquainted with him at New York, about the year 1783. He is a man of talents and enterprize, a Mexican by birth, and the whole of his life has been a life of adventures.

"I

"I went to Europe from New York in April, 1787. Mr Jefferson was then Minister from America to France, and Mr Littlepage, a Virginian (whom John Jay knows), was agent for the King of Poland at Paris. He was a young man of extraordinary talents, and I first met with him at Mr Jefferson's house at dinner. By his intimacy with the King of Poland, to whom also he was Chamberlain, he became well acquainted with the plans and projects of the Northern powers of Europe. He told me of Miranda getting himself introduced to the Empress Catherine of Russia, and obtaining a sum of money from her, 4000 l. Sterling; but he did not inform me what the project was for which the money was given. It appeared as a kind of retaining fee.

"After I had published the first part of the *Rights of Man*, in England, in 1791, I met with Miranda at the house of Turnbull and Forbes, merchants, Devonshire-square, London. He had a little time before this been in the employ of Mr Pitt with respect to Nootka Sound; but I did not at that time know it; and I will, in the course of this letter, inform you how this connection between Pitt and Miranda ended, for I know it of my own knowledge.

"I published the second part of the *Rights of Man*, in London, in February 1792, and I continued in London, till I was elected a Member of the French Convention in September of that year, and went from London to Paris, to take my seat in the Convention, which was to meet on the 20th of that month. I arrived at Paris on the 19th.

"After the Convention met, Miranda came to Paris, and was appointed a General in the French army under General Dumourier; but as the affairs of that army went wrong in the beginning of the year 1793, Miranda was suspected, and was brought under arrest to Paris, to take his trial. He summoned me to appear to his character, and also a Mr Thomas Christie, connected with the house of Turnbull and Forbes. I gave my testimony as I believed, which was, that his leading object was and had been the emancipation of his country, Mexico, from the bondage of Spain; for I did not at that time know of his engagements with Pitt. Mr Christie's evidence went to shew that Miranda did not come to France as a necessitous adventurer, but believed that he came from public-spirited motives, and that he had a large sum of money in the hands of Turnbull and Forbes. The house of Turnbull and Forbes were then in a contract to supply Paris with flour.—Miranda was acquitted.

"A few days after his acquittal he came to see me, and in a few days afterwards I returned his visit. He seemed desirous of satisfying me that he was independent, and that he had money in the hands of Turnbull and Forbes.—He did not tell me his affair with old Catharine of Russia, nor did I tell him that I knew of it. But he entered into a conversation with respect to Nootka Sound, and put into my hands several letters of Mr Pitt to him upon that subject, among which was one that I believe he gave me by mistake; for when I had opened it, and was beginning to read it, he put forth his hand and said, "O, that is not the letter I intended." But as the letter was short, I soon got through it, and then returned it to him, without making any remarks upon it.

"The dispute with Spain about Nootka Sound was then compromised, and Pitt compromised with Miranda for his services, by giving him 1200 l. sterling, for this was the contents of the letter.

"Now, if it be true that Miranda brought with him a credit upon certain persons in New York for 60,000 l. Sterling, it is not difficult to suppose from what quarter the credit came; for the opening for any proposals between Pitt and Miranda was already made by the affair of Nootka Sound.

"Miranda was in Paris when Mr Monroe arrived there as Minister, and as Miranda wanted to get acquainted with him, I cautioned Mr Monroe against it, and told him of the affair of Nootka Sound, and the 1200 l.

"You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and with my name at it.

"THOMAS PAINE."

FRANCE.

TURKISH EMBASSY.

On Thursday June 5th his Excellency Mouhib Effendi, Ambassador Extraordinary

dinary from the Sublime Porte, had his first audience of the Emperor and King. At eleven in the morning, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by his attendants, proceeded with six of the Imperial carriages, drawn by six horses each, to take up the Ambassador at his hotel; they were escorted by a guard of fifty dragoons, and the Ambassador was received at the door of the anti-chamber by the Colonel General of the Imperial Guard on duty.

The Emperor was, as is usual on such occasions, seated on his throne, surrounded by his Ministers, his high Officers, &c. The Ambassador made three bows as he advanced, and was saluted in his turn by the Emperor, who took off his hat and put it on again. The Ambassador then addressed his Majesty in the following speech in the Turkish language, which was afterwards repeated in French by an interpreter:

"SIRE—His Majesty of all the Turkeys, Sovereign on the Two Continents and the Two Seas; the trusty servant of the Two Holy Cities; the Sultan Selim Han, whose reign be eternal! sends me to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, Napoleon I. the greatest among the Sovereigns who believe in Christ, the resplendent star of the glory of the western nations; him who holds with a steady hand the sword of courage and the sceptre of justice; to deliver to him the present Imperial letter, which contains congratulations on his accession to the Imperial and Royal Throne, and assurances of a sincere and entire attachment. The Sublime Porte has incessantly breathed its best wishes for the prosperity of France, and for the glory which her sublime and immortal Emperor has lately acquired, and the Porte was anxious eminently to testify the joy it felt on the occasion. It was with that view, Sire, that my ever magnanimous Sovereign has ordered me to approach the throne of your Imperial and Royal Majesty, to congratulate you on your accession to the Imperial and Royal Throne, and to assure you, that the ordinary communications not being sufficient upon such an occasion, the Sultan has thought proper to send a special Ambassador, in order more signally to express the sentiments of confidence, of admiration, and attachment, with which he is deeply impressed towards a Prince, whom he looks upon as the most ancient, the most faithful, and the most necessary friend of his Empire."

His Majesty made the following answer:—

"The mission of your Excellency is very acceptable to me. The assurances you give me of the sentiments of the Sultan Selim, your master, come home to my heart. One of the greatest and most useful advantages which I am desirous to derive from the success of my arms, is to be able to support and aid the most useful, as well as the most ancient of my allies. It is with pleasure I thus publicly and solemnly assure you of these my sentiments. Whatever of happiness or of misfortune befals the Ottomans, will be happy or unfortunate for the French. Transmit these assurances to the Sultan Selim. Let him bring them to his recollection, whenever my enemies, who are also his enemies, would attempt to approach him. He can never have any thing to fear from me; united with me, he shall never have to dread the power of his enemies."

The usual presents were then laid before his Majesty; and the Extraordinary Ambassador, after being presented to her Majesty, was reconducted to his hotel with the same ceremony with which he came to the palace.

The Turkish presents for his Majesty are Arabian horses richly caparisoned, a diamond aigrette, a snuff-box ornamented with the same, and with the Grand Signior's cypher; and for the Empress, a pearl necklace, some rich perfumes, and costly stuffs.

LOUIS BONAPARTE KING OF HOLLAND.

After the Turkish Ambassador had retired, the Ambassadors Extraordinary from their High Mightinesses the States of Holland were conducted with nearly the same ceremonies to the foot of the Imperial throne, when Admiral Verheuil, their President, addressed the following speech to his Majesty:—

"SIRE!—The representatives of a people distinguished by their patience in times of difficulty, and we dare to say, celebrated for the solidity of their judgment, and their fidelity in fulfilling the engagements they have contracted, have confided to us the honourable mission of presenting ourselves before the throne of your Majesty. This people

have

have suffered a long time under their own agitations and those of Europe.—Witnesses of the catastrophes that have overthrown some states; victims of the disorders by which the whole have been shaken; they have been made sensible that the force of interests and connections, by which the great powers are at present united or divided, has rendered indispensibly necessary for them to place themselves under the first political safeguard of Europe. They have felt, that even their weakness has prescribed the necessity of reducing their own institutions into harmony with those of that state whose protection can guarantee them against the danger of servitude or ruin.

"These representatives have maturely and solemnly deliberated upon the circumstances of the present times, and the dreadful probabilities of the future; they have seen, even in the term of the calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, both the causes of their own evils, and the remedy to which it is necessary they should have recourse.

"Sire!—We are charged to express to your Majesty the wishes of the representatives of our people. We pray that you will grant us, as the Supreme Chief of our Republic, Prince Louis Napoleon, your Majesty's brother, to whom we deliver, in full and respectful confidence, the guarantee of our laws, the defence of our political rights, and all the interests of our dear country. Under the sacred auspices of Providence—under the glorious protection of your Majesty—and, in fine, under the power of the paternal government which we request of him, Sire, we dare to hope, that Holland, assured in future of the unchangeable affection of the greatest of Monarchs, and strictly allied even by its destiny to that of your immense and immortal Empire, will see the renewal of its ancient glory and prosperity, and that repose it has so long been deprived of. Its losses then will no longer be considered as irreparable, and will only leave behind them a faint remembrance."

His Majesty answered in the following terms:

"Gentlemen Representatives of the Batavian people,

"I have always looked upon the protection of your country as the first interest of my crown. Every time I have been called upon to interfere in your internal affairs, I have been struck with the inconveniences attached to the uncertain form of your government.—Governed by a popular assembly, it had been under the influence of intrigues, and agitated by neighbouring governments. Governed by an elective magistracy, every time this magistracy was renewed produced a crisis of alarm to the rest of Europe, and the signal of new maritime wars. None of these inconveniences can be guarded against otherwise than by a hereditary government. This I recommended to your country by my councils, when the last constitution was established, and the offer that you have made of the crown of Holland to Prince Louis is consistent with your true interests, and with my own; and it is adapted to secure the general tranquility of Europe. France has been sufficiently generous in renouncing all the rights which the events of war had given her over Holland; but I cannot entrust the strong places which cover my northern frontier to the keeping of an unfaithful, or even to a doubtful hand.

"Gentlemen, I agree to the request of their High Mightinesses. I proclaim Prince Louis King of Holland. You, Prince, reign over these people. Their forefathers only acquired their independence by the constant assistance of France. Holland afterwards became allied to England—she was conquered—still she owes her existence to France. Let them then owe to you their Kings, the protection of their laws and their religion; but never cease to be a Frenchman. You and your heirs will possess the dignity of the Constable of the Empire. You will recollect the duties you will have to fulfil towards me, and the importance that I have attached to the safe keeping of the strong places upon my northern frontier, and which I confide to you. Prince, maintain among your troops that spirit which I have observed among them in the field of battle. Cherish the sentiments of union and love for France among your new subjects. Be a terror to the wicked, and a father to the good—this is the character of the greatest Kings."

Prince Louis, advancing to the foot of

of the throne, returned thanks in a speech highly complimentary to his Imperial Brother, in which he condescended to accept the Crown of Holland, and promised to answer the expectation which his Majesty conceived of his fidelity to execute his Imperial will.

PARIS,—*June* 6.

This day at noon, his Serene Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire repaired to the Senate, which was convoked and assembled under his Presidency, and made the following speech:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I come, by order of his Majesty the Emperor and King, to communicate to you the different arrangements, which will afford the Senate, at the same time, a fresh opportunity to applaud the great and generous views of our Sovereign, and an authentic proof of that respectful confidence placed by all our neighbours in the Imperial Family.

"After many successive changes in the form of their Government, the people of Holland, so considerate in all their steps, so constant in their resolutions, endeavour to fix their destinies under the shield of a Throne, and have chosen for their first King, his Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King consents, that his august Brother should comply with the wishes of the Dutch nation; and when, for the public good, he sacrifices his dearest affections, he deserves some compensation to himself, and to the French nation, by continuing to his Highness the dignity of Constable, and confiding to him the guard of the northern frontier of the Empire."

He then presented a message from the Emperor, containing the form of the Treaty, and the plan of the Dutch Constitution, as follows:

TREATY.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the Assembly of their High Mightinesses the Representatives of the Batavian Republic, presided by his Excellence the Grand Pensionary, accompanied by the Council of State, the Ministers, and Secretary of State, considering,

"1. That from the prevailing turn of mind, and the actual organization of Europe, a government without solidity and certain duration cannot fulfil the objects for which it is instituted:

"2. That the periodical renewal of the head of the State would always be a source of dissension in Holland, and a constant subject of agitation and disagreement among the powers friendly or inimical to Holland:

"3. That an hereditary Government can alone secure the quiet possession of all which is dear to the Dutch people, the free exercise of their religion, the preservation of their laws, their political independence, and civil liberty:

"4. That its first duty is to secure to itself a powerful protection, under the shelter of which it may freely exercise its industry, and maintain itself in the possession of its territory, its commerce and its colonies:

"5. That France is essentially interested in the happiness of the Dutch people, in the prosperity of the State, in the permanence of its institutions, as well in consideration of the northern frontiers of the empire, open and unfortified, as from general political interests and principles:

"Have nominated for their Ministers Plenipotentiary, his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy,

"Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Great Chamberlain, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Knight of the Great Order of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Orders of the Red and Black Eagle of Prussia, and of the Order of St Hubert, &c.; and

"His Excellency the Grand Pensionary, C. H. Verheuil, Vice Admiral and Minister of the Marine of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour; T. T. A. Gogel Minister of Finances; J. Van Styrum, one of their High Mightinesses; W. Six, Member of the Council of State, and G. Brantzen, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour; who, after having mutually interchanged their respective full powers, have agreed as follows:—

"ART. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors, for ever guarantees to Holland the

the maintenance of its constitutional rights, its independence, *the whole of its possessions abroad and at home*, its political, civil, and religious liberty, such as is ordained by the existing laws, and the abolition of all privileges with respect to taxes.

" 2. Upon the formal request made by their High Mightinesses the Representatives of the Batavian Republic, that Prince Louis should be appointed and crowned Hereditary and Constitutional King of Holland, his Majesty has yielded to their wishes, and has authorised Prince Louis Napoleon to accept the Crown of Holland, to descend to him and his male heirs legitimate, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

" In consequence of this permission, Prince Louis Napoleon will take the Crown, under the title of King, and with all the power and authority determined by the constitutional law, which the Emperor Napoleon has guaranteed by the preceding article.

" 3. It is nevertheless agreed, that the Crowns of France and Holland can never be united in the same persons.

" The Royal domain consists of

" First, a Palace at the Hague, which is to be the residence of the Royal Family.

" Second, the House in the Wood.

" Third, the Domain of Loesedic.

" Fourth, a landed income of 500,000 Dutch florins.

" The law, besides, assures to the King a farther revenue of *fifteen hundred thousand* florins, payable by monthly instalments. (L.166,666 13 4 sterling.)

" 4. In case of a minority, the regency shall belong by right to the Queen, and in her default to the Emperor of the French, in his quality of perpetual Head of the Imperial Family. He shall chuse among the Princes of the Royal Family, and, in their default, among the natives. The minority of the King shall be completed with his 18th year.

" 5. The dowry of the Queen shall be determined by her marriage contract. At present it is agreed to fix it at the annual sum of 25,000 florins, to be taken from the domains of the Crown; this sum being deducted, one half remaining of the revenues of the Crown shall be appropriated to the maintenance of the household of the minor King; the other half to go to the expences of the Regency.

" 6. The King of Holland shall be a Grand Dignitary of the Empire in perpetuity, under the title of Constable. The functions of this office, however, may, with consent of the Emperor of the French, be performed by a Prince Vice-Constable; whenever the Emperor may think proper to create such a dignity.

" 7. The members of the reigning family in Holland shall remain personally subject to the disposition of the Constitutional Statute of the 30th of March last, forming the law of the Imperial Family of France.

" 8. The charges of the State, those belonging to the personal service of the King's household excepted, can only be conferred upon natives.

" 9. The Arms of the King shall be the ancient Arms of Holland, quartered with the French Imperial Eagle, and mounted with the royal crown.

" 10. A treaty of commerce shall be immediately concluded between the contracting parties, by virtue of which, the subjects of Holland shall at all times be treated as the most favoured nation, in the ports and upon the French territory. His Majesty the Emperor and King also engages to mediate with the Powers of Barbary, to obtain the respect due to the Dutch flag, equal to that of the French.

" The ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of six hours.

" C. M. TALLEYRAND.
" CH. HENRY VERHEUIL, F. T. A. GOGEL, J. VAN STYRUM, W. SIX, & G. BRANTZEN." *Paris, May* 24 1806.

On the 7th of June, the two Dutch Deputies Verheuil and Van Styrum left Paris for Holland, and arrived at the Hague on the 10th. The President Verheuil announced to the Council of State, and to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, the special mission which had been entrusted to him by his Majesty King Louis, with a copy of the Treaty for the organization of the *Batavian monarchy*; and that his Majesty had appointed him, as interim Grand Pensionary, to exercise the executive power until his Majesty's arrival. On the 11th a Proclamation was issued at the Hague, announcing the acceptance of the royal dignity of Holland by Prince Louis, which was followed by several discharges of artillery.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY May 22d the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh.—His Grace Francis Lord Napier, his Majesty's High Commissioner, attended by the Earls of Buchan, Haddington, Dalhousie, and Hopetoun, Lords Sinclair and Torphichen; Lieut.-Gen. Fraser, and the whole North British Staff; Admiral Vashon, and a number of other Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinction and Military Officers, walked in procession (a detachment of the Argyllshire Militia and New City Guard lining the streets) from his lodgings in the King's Arms Tavern, to the High Church, where he was received by the Magistrates in their robes, and an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Hamilton, minister of Gladsmuir, Moderator of the last Assembly, from Titus ii. 15. "Let no man despise thee."

After sermon, his Grace went to the Assembly Room, and the Members proceeded to chuse a Moderator, when the Rev. Dr Wm. Taylor, jun. of St Enoch's, Glasgow, was unanimously elected. His Grace's commission, and his Majesty's letter and warrant for 1000l. for propagating the Protestant Religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, being read, as usual, the Assembly was opened by an elegant speech from the Throne, to which a suitable reply was made by the Moderator.

An address to his Majesty was then moved by Dr Hamilton, and seconded by Dr Hunter, and a Committee was appointed to prepare it, and an answer to his Majesty's letter.

Dr Grieve presented a letter from the Hon. Lord Robertson to the Assembly, informing them that his Majesty having been graciously pleased to call him to a seat on the Bench, he resigned into their hands the office of Procurator for the Church, which he had held for twenty-eight years. Dr. Grieve then moved, that a Committee be appointed to wait on Lord Robertson, to return him thanks for his long, faithful, and able services to the Church, and for his polite attention to the interest of every clergyman who applied for advice to him. —The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Principal Hill, after a speech of considerable length, in which he entered into a history of the election of the last three Procurators, moved, That, as the office was vacant, the Assembly should immediately proceed to elect a Procurator.

A debate of some length took place. It was contended on the one hand, That it was too precipitate and indecorous to proceed immediately to the election: That some days should intervene, in order to give time to revise the commissions, many of which, it was believed, were informal, and consequently the votes given in virtue of such commissions would fall to be rejected: That if the person elected should, after a scrutiny, be found not duly chosen, it was placing him in a very disagreeable situation: That no harm could result from the delay, but much evil might be occasioned by precipitancy. These and other reasons were ably urged by Principal Brown, Solicitor-General Clerk, Mr Johnstone of Crossmichael, Mr Adam Gillies, Mr Malcolm Laing, &c.

It was answered, That the delay contended for was improper, as the Procurator, in virtue of his office, had not only to be consulted about the affairs of the Church, but had even to be consulted on some applications for aid, that would probably have to come before the present Assembly, and that it was an office which ought immediately to be filled up: That as a scrutiny would be granted, no harm could result to either candidate, although the validity of the commissions were not previously ascertained: That it was the firm belief of those who would vote for one of the candidates to be proposed, that his majority would be so great, that there was no fear of his being under the necessity to relinquish his situation by his votes being improper: That as there was so full an attendance, it was then most proper to proceed. Several other arguments to the same purpose were insisted on by Principal Hill, Dr Grieve, Mr Nicol, &c.—It was at length agreed, without a vote, to proceed to the election, both parties being allowed a scrutiny.

Dr Grieve, after a short speech, proposed John Connell, Esq. advocate, for Procurator—Principal Taylor of Glasgow seconded the motion. Dr Hunter proposed James Moncrieffe, Esq. advocate for that office —He was seconded by Principal Brown of Aberdeen. The roll was then called, when there appeared for Mr Connell 260—Mr Moncrieffe 54—Majority 206. Mr Connell was then duly elected, and, after t

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short address of thanks, took the oaths, and his seat at the table. The number of Members who voted were 314, being the greatest number ever present since the institution of this Supreme Court. The Assembly room was quite full of spectators, and many were disappointed for want of room.

A Committee of the Assembly met again at eight in the evening, to revise commissions, when an objection to those unstamped was brought forward, by Adam Gillies, Esq. advocate, who was followed on the same side by Malcolm Laing, Esq. advocate, and Solicitor-General Clerk. The objection was answered by David Boyle, Robert Hamilton, Archibald Campbell, Esqrs. advocates, Mr John Peat, writer, Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. advocate, &c. The debate lasted till twelve o'clock at night, when the Committee agreed to report an opinion, that the objection was futile, and ought to be repelled.

Friday the following Gentlemen were appointed to preach before his Grace the Commissioner:—the Rev. Mr Simmie, at Rothiemay, on Sunday the 25th, in the forenoon; Mr Brewster at Craig, in the afternoon. The Rev Mr Pollock, at Govan, on Sunday June 1st, in the forenoon; and the Rev. Mr M'Lauchlan, at Dundee, in the afternoon. But the last two gentlemen having declined, Mr Dick at Currie, and Mr Stirling at Dunblane, were substituted in their room.

On Saturday the draughts of the Address to the King, and of the answer to his Majesty's letter, were read and approved of, and his Grace the Commissioner, at the Assembly's request, was pleased to undertake to transmit them to his Majesty.

Mr Johnstone, on the part of Mr Moncrieff, after a handsome compliment to Mr Connell, the successful candidate for the Procuratorship, relinquished the proposed scrutiny.

Monday the 26th the Assembly had transmitted to them a Petition for the Rev. Dr Meek of Cambuslang, and Professor Jardine, Members of the Kirk Session of Cambuslang, appealing from sentences of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, relative to the votes of Elders, &c. in the parish of Cambuslang. The Assembly sustained Mr John Dunlop's right to vote as an Elder in the Kirk Session of Cambuslang, who had objected to him, as being a non-resident, and that the sentences of the Presbytery of Hamilton, and Kirk Session of Cambuslang be Reversed, which was agreed to without a vote; and found that Mr Robertson, assistant and successor to Dr Meek, was not a constituent Member of the Kirk Session of Cambuslang, and had no right to vote.

Tuesday the Assembly heard a Petition from the Synod of Aberdeen, respecting the re-building of a Bridge over the River Dee; and agreed to recommend a Collection for that purpose in Synods lying betwixt the Moray Frith and the Tay—the money collected to be remitted to Baillie Charles Farquharson in Aberdeen.

The Assembly thereafter took up the case of Mr John Carmichael, presentee to the parish of Kinloch, in the Presbytery of Dunkeld, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. Mr Carmichael was taken upon trials, at intervals, by the Presbytery, so far back as the years 1793 and 1794, when his knowledge of the Greek language was found to be defective; and in consideration of that deficiency, new trials were prescribed for him.

From the great extent of the Presbytery, their meetings were held, sometimes at Dunkeld, and sometimes at Weem. In September, 1794, the Presbytery having convened at Weem, Mr Carmichael was there duly licensed.

A subsequent meeting of the Presbytery held at Dunkeld, in October following, dissented from the judgement of the Presbytery at Weem, and remitted Mr Carmichael to his studies; but from this sentence no complaint was made, or appeal taken, so that Mr Carmichael enjoyed the full benefit of his licence.

In 1805, the Church of Kinloch, in the above Presbytery, having become vacant, Mr Carmichael obtained a presentation to it from the undoubted Patron, his Majesty. When Mr Carmichael gave in his presentation to the Presbytery in the month of October last, the respondents in this case, who are heritors, elders, and heads of families in the parish of Kinloch, exhibited a libel against him, charging him with adultery, accession to a simoniacal transaction, whereby the presentation was obtained, fraud, &c.

The Presbytery resolved to lead a proof of such of the articles of the libel as they found relevant. Mr Carmichael appealed to the Synod of Perth and Stirling. The Synod having affirmed the sentence of the Presbytery, Mr Carmichael appealed to the General Assembly.

Parties being heard, after a good deal of reasoning, the Assembly unanimously sustained the second, fourth, and sixth articles, and Simoniacal practices, and remitted the same to the Presbytery of Dunkeld, to be admitted to proof.

The Assembly found the fifth article, relative to altering the accounts of the late Col. Campbell of Achalader, and others, too vague as laid; but remitted it to the Presbytery, with instructions to allow the libel-

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lers, if they shall see cause, to give in a second condescendence.

The Assembly unanimously affirmed the sentence of the Synod, sustaining the second article of the charge, and *quo ad ultra*, reversed the sentence of the Synod, in so far as it found that part of the fifth article relevant, which relates to others, and dismissed the same.

Wednesday May 28th the Assembly considered the overture on the subject of the property tax, and unanimously agreed to remit to a Committee, with instructions to to lay before the Officers of State what is therein set forth, on the claim of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland to an exemption from the property tax, and to report to next Assembly.

The Assembly then considered a reference to them by the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, respecting a difference between the minister and schoolmaster of Dalmeny, regarding the legality of the latter's election to the above office. The Assembly, after a short debate, unanimously sustained the reference; but, in respect it was a question of a civil nature, remit to the Presbytery of Linlithgow, with instructions to find, that the question of right was, in the first instance, incompetently brought before them as a Church Court; referring to Mr Greig, the minister, and those interested, to proceed against Mr Cooper, the schoolmaster, in a Civil Court, as he shall be advised.

The Assembly afterwards proceeded to consider the overtures anent irregular marriages, and unanimously agreed to instruct the Procurator and Agent for the Church, to lay these overtures before the Lord Advocate of Scotland, for his advice and direction; and to report to the next Assembly.

The Assembly thereafter proceeded to take under consideration, overtures from the Synods of Aberdeen and Angus, proposing a recommendation to the trustees of the Widows Fund, to take measures for raising the interest payable on their bonds, from four one half to five per cent. Mr Nicol, member of the Synod of Angus, in support of these overtures, argued, that the recommendation ought to be given, because it was evident, that the legal interest could be obtained at present, on the first security in the kingdom; because, even in the time of peace, there was every probability of the same interest being procured, from the peculiar advantages which the Fund holds forth to the borrower, who knows that the money will remain with him as long as he requires it, and who is thus saved the trouble and expence of writing new securities; and because, if this should not be the case, still the Fund would, at any after period, when a reduction of interest might be necessary, be no worse than it was now, and in the mean while, the widows would have been receiving annually an addition of five hundred pounds. After stating these reasons for supporting the overtures, so far as they went, Mr Nicol made some observations with respect to the subject in general. The Fund, he said, had been instituted in 1743, when an annuity of twenty-five pounds had been assigned to widows of the first class; that class would now receive at an average about thirty-four pounds, without any possibility of an increase; and twenty five pounds in 1743, he contended, was a sum which would go as far then as three times the amount would do at the present period; so that if the expence of living should increase as much during the next thirty years as it had done for thirty years past, the situation of widows and families of Clergymen, who depended solely on the Fund, would exhibit a scene of penury which it was painful to think of. The only remedy for this growing evil, Mr Nicol stated to be the establishing of a Sinking Fund, to answer the exigencies of future years, and proceeded to throw out several suggestions as to the manner of procuring such a Fund; he mentioned particularly a subscription among the contributors, from which he had great expectations. The present was a measure in which the Church would cordially unite, and the efforts of its members would be creditable to their feelings as men, and highly for the respectability of their order as clergymen. They had of late years been called upon to subscribe on various occasions, and he was confident no man would grudge, once in his life, to contribute liberally in a case such as the present, which must so strongly interest his humanity, his natural affection, and his professional feelings.

Another measure which he would suggest, was a small addition to the annual rates, to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the present rates, which would be to contributors of the first class, about 13s. to those of the second class, 10s. 6d. and to the third about 8s. This, he thought, would not be very sensibly felt by the Church, and it would yield *Five Hundred Pounds* yearly to be applied to the purposes of the Sinking Fund. This Fund, he suggested, should be allowed to accumulate for 14 years, when the contributors might apply a certain part of it towards increasing the annuities. Having made these general observations, and earnestly requested that the contributors, would revolve the subject in their minds, so as that it might be regularly taken up on some future occasion—he moved that the

the Assembly, in the mean time, should recommend it to the Trustees to take measures for increasing the interest payable on the money of the Fund, from four and a half to five per cent. This motion was seconded by Mr Johnston of Crossmichael, in an impressive speech, and, after reasoning, unanimously adopted, in substance, by the General Assembly.

Thursday the Assembly had transmitted to them the petition respecting the Norriston Fund.—Parties being fully heard the Assembly unanimously found, that the election of Mr Richard Knox, by the Presbytery of Dumblane, on the 5th of Nov. to be factor on the Norriston Fund, is legal and valid, and the procedure of the Presbytery subsequent to that date, was highly irregular.—They therefore appointed the Presbytery to install Mr Knox in the office.

The Assembly had afterwards under their consideration the overtures respecting non residing Elders. After reasoning, the Assembly, without a vote, agreed to dismiss the overture as unnecessary, in respect that, when change of residence renders it impossible for an Elder to discharge the duties of a member of the Kirk Session of that parish in which he formerly resided, it is competent for the Kirk Session, and is in many parishes of Scotland the usual practice, to find, (if he does not, within the space of twelve months, reside) that he can no longer continue one of their members, and to intimate to him by letter that they have come to this resolution.

Thereafter the Assembly took under their consideration the overture respecting ordained assistants and successors. This overture in substance bears, that the Assembly may enact, that an assistant and successor can neither preside nor sit as an elder in Kirk Sessions, except when the Minister is incapable of exercising the right vested in him, when the Presbytery may grant authority to the assistant, to summon meetings of Session, and to preside thereat; and may also, if they see cause, grant him authority to sit in the Presbytery and Synods, and a title to be elected a member of the General Assembly; but that the authority of the assistant shall cease, whenever the Presbytery find that the Minister of the parish is restored to the capacity of exercising his constitutional right.

The Assembly, after reasoning, agreed, without a vote, to transmit this overture to the consideration of the Presbyteries of the Church, with instructions to report their opinions to next Assembly.

Friday the Assembly took up the complaint and appeal of Mr Donald M'Kenzie, from a sentence of the Presbytery of Dingwall, passed upon the 1st of May 1806, sustaining the trials of Mr Simon Fraser, presentee to the parish of Kilmorack, and resolving to proceed to his settlement with all convenient speed. Parties being heard, the Assembly unanimously affirmed the sentence of the Presbytery of Dingwall, and instructed the Presbytery to proceed to Mr Fraser's settlement at Kilmorack, with all convenient speed.

Saturday a state of the Widows' Fund, and a report of the trustees were given in, and the thanks of the Assembly were voted to Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, for his fidelity, attention, and prudence, in the management of the Fund.

The Assembly had transmitted to them from the Committee of Bills, a petition of John Sinclair, Esq. of Barrock, appealing from the proceedings of the Presbytery of Caithness, in a libel exhibited by them against him. Parties being heard, the Assembly unanimously sustained the appeal; found that the question respecting the charge of Incest was incompetently entertained by the Presbytery in this case, and dismissed the libel as irrelevant; and ordained the libel itself, and all subsequent proceedings in this cause, to be expunged from the records of the Presbytery;—leaving it to the Kirk Session of Bower afterwards to take such steps, in regard to any other charge against Mr Sinclair, as they should judge for edification, according to the rules of the Church.

Monday June 2. the Assembly was dissolved with the usual forms, and the next Assembly appointed to meet on the 21st of May 1807.

A numerous meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the county of Renfrew, was held on the 30th April when the unanimous thanks of the meeting were voted to the Lord Lieutenant, Vice Lieutenant, and Deputy Lieutenants of the County, for their very meritorious attention and trouble in the execution of the Defence Act, whereby the county has been enabled to raise its full quota of men, and thus avoid being liable in penalties for deficiencies.

On Saturday evening, May 3d. Dr Ure concluded the annual Course of Lectures, delivered in the *Andersonian Institution*, Glasgow, for the instruction of mechanics in the principles of machinery, and in the leading outlines of physical science. It was attended by nearly 500 students. On the termination of the Lecture, Mr Young, one of their number, stepped forward, and presented the Doctor with a Miniature of him, painted at their request, by Mr Heuchan, a member of the class, and elegantly set in gold, with a suitable inscription, in testimony of their esteem and gratitude.

CIVIL

Civil Appointments.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon William Wyndham Lord Grenville, Sir John Newport, Bart. (Chancellor of Exchequer,) the Right Hon. William Elliot, Sir Lawrence Parsons, Maurice Fitzgerald, William Barton, Henry Parnell, and Charles O'Hara, Esqrs. to be Lords of the Irish Treasury.

The Marquis of Douglas is appointed Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of St Petersburgh, and a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Sir William A. Cunninghame of Milncraig, (formerly of Livingston,) Bart. is appointed Receiver General of the land tax in Scotland, in room of Alex. Maclean of Ardgour, Esq. His letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, were presented in the Court of Exchequer on the 2d of June, when he took the usual oaths. John Gordon, Esq. is continued Deputy Receiver General.

James Gibson, Esq. writer to the signet, is appointed Solicitor of Stamps for Scotland, in room of Geo Buchan of Kello, Esq.

On the 22d April, James Gordon of Letterfourie, Esq. was served, before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, heir male general of the late Sir William Gordon of Gordonstone, premier Baronet of Nova Scotia.

Military Appointments.

Lieut. Gen. Lord Cathcart to be Commander in Chief in Scotland, vice Earl Moira, resigned.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple to be Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, vice Lieut. Gen. H. E. Fox, resigned.

Major Gen. Sir Charles Green to be Governor of Surinam.

Brig. Gen. John Hodgson to be Governor of Bermuda.

His Highness William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, to be Col. of the 3d regt. of Foot Guards, vice the Duke of Argyll deceast.

Lieut. Gen. George Nugent to be Col. of the 6th foot, vice the Duke of Gloucester. —Sir Eyre Coote to be Col. of the 62d foot.—Lieut. Gen. Whitlocke to be Col. of the 89th.—And Lieut. Gen. Simon Fraser to be Col. of the 6th West India regt.

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At London, Charles Cunningham, Esq. son of Sir William Cunningham, Bart. of Robertland, to Miss Frances Call, daughter of the late Sir John Call, Bart. of Whitford.

—. At ditto, Osborne Markham, Esq. son of the Archbishop of York, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Thynne, sister of the Marquis of Bath.

—. David Staig, Esq. of Fermoy, to Miss C. Peard, daughter of the late Henry Peard, Esq. of Coole.

—. At Dublin, William Campbell, Esq. engineer, to Miss Maria Oliver Baillie, only daughter of James Baillie, Esq. late of Sandymount.

June 2. At Edinburgh, Mr John Stewart Bremner, to Miss Elizabeth Scott, daughter of James Scott, Esq Penang.

—. Mr John Wyld, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Jean Wilson, daughter of John Wilson of Glenvernoch, Esq.

4 At Edinr. William Spalding, Esq. of Glenkilry, to Miss Wilhelmina Nairne Mellis, daughter of the late James Mellis of Newhall, Esq.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr George Brown, merchant, London, to Miss Isabella Neale, daughter of John Neale, Esq

6. At ditto, Alexander Wallace, Esq. of Auchinvole, to Miss Isabella Maxwell, eldest daughter of the deceased Mr Robert Maxwell, merchant in Glasgow.

8. At Gask, Major Nairn, to Miss Oliphant of Gask

9. At Paisley, Mr Patrick Falconer, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Stirling, daughter of the late Mr John Stirling, merchant in Paisley.

10. At Edinr. John Fearn, Esq. to Miss Eneasina Mackay, sixth daughter of the deceased Lieut. Col. George Mackay, of Bighouse.

12. At ditto, the Right Hon. Lord Rollo, to Miss Greig, daughter of Wm. Greig, Esq. of Gayfield Place.

BIRTHS.

May 3. At Tixall-hall, Staffordshire, the Lady of Thomas Clifford, Esq. a son and heir.

20. At Whiterig, the Lady of Major Dunsmore, a daughter.

22. At Granton, Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

22. At Scotstoun, Mrs Dennistoun, younger of Colgrain, a son.

25. At Hilton, the Lady of Colonel Deas, of the Madras cavalry, a son.

—. The Lady of Brigadier-General Graham Stirling, a son.

26. At Letham, Mrs Buchan Hepburne, younger, a son.

28. At London, Lady Boringdon, a son

—. At ditto, Lady Caroline Wrottesley, a daughter.

31. At ditto, the Countess of Talbot, a son.

June 1. At Old Aberdeen, the Lady of Colonel A. Forbes, a son.

4. At Airly Lodge, the Viscountess of Arbuthnot, a son.

June

June 4. At Springkell, Lady Heron Maxwell, a daughter.

5. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John Campbell, Esq. sen. writer to the signet, a daughter.

7. At Stuckeridge, in Devonshire, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.

8. At Morningside House, the Lady of Brigadier-General Samuel Graham, a daughter.

8. At London, Lady Grantham, a daughter.

—. At ditto, the Lady of Rear-Admiral Sutton, a daughter.

—. At Broomfield, the Lady of Philip Marjoribanks, Esq. a son.

Lately, the Lady of Lieut. Gen. Souter Johnston, a daughter.

14. At Herdmanston, East Lothian, the Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 15. At Bombay, Captain John Turner, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

March. At his estate of Lorn, in the island of Jamaica, Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Achnacon, in Argyleshire.

14. At the Bay of Honduras, Mr John M'Lean, eldest son of the late Mr John M'Lean, merchant, Glasgow.

— At Vienna, the Hon. Warren Fitzroy, brother to Lord Southampton.

April 10. At his seat near New York, in the 78th year of his age, Horatio Gates, Esq. Lieutenant-General in the service of the United States of America. He was an able officer, and an accomplished and polite gentleman.

20. At sea, Mr Archibald Swinton, third son of the late Mr Swinton of Kimmerghame, being lost in the Lady Burges East Indiaman.

May 4. At Kinlochlaigh, in Appin, Miss Margaret Stewart, only daughter of Mr Duncan Stewart.

6. At Leith, Mrs Agnes Hay, wife of Mr Robert Willis, merchant.

—. At Hull, John Russel, Esq. R. A. portrait painter in crayons to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

11. At Midshiels, Andrew John Douglas, eldest son of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Adderstone.

—. At Aberdeen, in the 73d year of his age, Alexander Carnegie, Esq. of Cornhill, principal city clerk; having discharged the duties of that important office, for near 45 years, with great ability, attention and fidelity.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliz. Metcalf, relict of Wm. Menzies, Esq. Solicitor of Customs.

13. At Cerney, in Gloucestershire, Lady Maria Price, wife of Barrington Price, Esq. daughter of John late Earl of Strathmore, and sister of the present Earl. Her Ladyship expired on her birth-day, after an illness of only two hours, and in the 38th year of her age.

—. At Brighton, by a fall from his horse, Lieut. John Wemyss, of the 1st dragoon guards.

13. At ———, Mr George Cadell, second son of Will. Cadell of Banton Esq.

13. At Westbank, Mrs Jean Craig, wife of Mr —— Dodds, and daughter of the late James Craig of Setonhill, Esq.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Macmurray, relict of Mr James Gilliland, goldsmith.

15. At Makerston, the Rev. James Richardson, minister of that parish.

—. At Rutherglen, the Rev. James Forlong, minister of that parish.

—. At London, aged 17, Miss Randolph, daughter of the Bishop of Oxford.

16. At Haddington, Mr Archibald Neill bookseller.

17. At Woodend, Berwickshire, Mrs Low, wife of Alex. Low, Esq. of Whitsomelaws.

17. At Corke, Capt. John Currie, 47th regt. son of the late James Currie, Esq. of Braidkirk.

18. At Newton-upon-Ayr, Mr Robert Smith, first Magistrate of that burgh, in the 53d year of his age. He was an enterprising merchant, and a worthy man.

18. At Bonhard, Alex. Macduff, Esq.

—. At Glasgow, Mr John Hamilton, jun. merchant.

—. At ditto, Mr William Marshall, writer.

—. At Campbeltown, Mr James Clark, surgeon.

19. At London, aged 52, Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart. M.P. for Westmoreland.—He was conversing with Lord Howick at the Admiralty, when he was suddenly taken ill, and expired before any medical assistance arrived.

19. At Chester, Mrs Jean Cameron, spouse of Roderick M'Neill, Esq. of Barra.

—. At Clifton, Lieut. Col. Peter, late of the 66th regiment.

20. At London, aged 53, the Right Hon. Lord Monson.

21. At the house of his grandmother, Lady Cunninghame of Robertland, John Cunninghame, Esq. from Virginia, aged 25, of a fever, and extremely regretted.

22. At Bath, after a long illness, Mr Andrew Christie, fifth son of Alexander Christie, Esq. of Baberton.

—. At the Manse of Kinnettles, aged 67, the Rev. David Ferney, nearly 53 years minister of that parish.

22. At

22. At Clifton, the Hon. Miss Wolfe, daughter of the late Lord Kilwarden. It will be remembered that she was in the carriage with her father when he was massacred by the rebels in Dublin, in July 1803.

—. At the Governor's apartments in Greenwich Hospital, Viscountess Hood, in the 78th year of her age.

24. At London. Miss Catharine Eline, daughter of Dr Gilbert Blane, physician.

—. At Gatton Park, the seat of Col. Wood, Mrs Smyth, wife of Dr James Carmichael Smyth, physician.

—. At Edin. Miss Catharine Wright, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Wright, Esq. of Greenhill.

25. At Inverary Castle, in his 83d year, the Most Noble John Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre, Lorn, &c. &c. (Lord Sundridge in England 1766,) a Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the 3d regiment of foot guards, Heritable Great Master of the King's Household in Scotland, Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, &c. &c. His Grace was born in 1723, succeeded his father in 1770, and married in 1759 the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton, who died in 1790. They have left issue George William Marquis of Lorn (now Duke of Argyll,) Lord John Campbell, M. P. for Argyllshire, Lady Augusta Clavering, and Lady Charlotte Campbell.

The remains of his Grace were deposited in the burying place of that illustrious family, at Kilmun, on the 10th of June, in the most private manner. About 10 o'clock, the Princess Elizabeth revenue brig, Capt. Beatson, sailed from Roseneath, with the corpse of his Grace; also the Prince William Henry, Capt. Hamilton; Prince of Wales, Capt. M'Kinnon, (acting) revenue cutters; and the Campbeltown Packet, Henrietta, having on board his Grace George Duke of Argyll, Lord John Campbell, Lady Augusta Clavering and daughter, Lady Charlotte Campbell, Sir Alexander Campbell of Ardkinglass, with a few other friends, and the servants of the late illustrious nobleman. The whole came to anchor in the Holy Loch, between twelve and one o'clock, nearly opposite the burying place. The body of his Grace was towed in his barge by the crew of the Princess Elizabeth, dressed in nankeen, with crapes round their hats, and received on a platform, near which the present Duke, Lord John, &c. were landed. At a small distance, Lady A. Clavering and the other ladies come on shore, accompanied by Sir Alex. Campbell, &c. and proceeded to the vault, where they waited the procession. A part of Capt. Hamilton's crew were placed on each side of the path that leads to it, dressed in white frocks, with black velvet caps trimmed with silver. The corpse of his Grace was carried shoulder high, by the Kilmun volunteers, to the tomb, upon entering which, it was laid next to the Duchess. The company then returned from the vault, except those of the family, who, after remaining for a few minutes, went on board Capt. Hamilton's cutter, and proceeded to Ardincaple. A salute of nine guns was fired on their going ashore. The brig and the other cutter also fired a salute upon leaving Holy Loch. The outer coffin was covered with crimson silk velvet, and had two coronets, one at the head, and another at the foot. The following is the inscription:—

Field Marshal
JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLL,
&c. &c. &c.
Died 25th May 1806.
Aged 83 Years.

The mourners wore sashes, with a large knot upon the right shoulder, and another at the left thigh. The revenue cruisers commenced firing minute guns at the time the corpse left the brig, and continued about an hour. All the vessels in the harbour had their colours hoisted half mast. —There were upwards of sixty boats with spectators from Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Gourock, who all, impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and respect for the eminently virtuous character of the deceased, conducted themselves with the most perfect propriety and decorum.

25. At Roseneath, Colin Campbell, Esq. an old and intimate friend and faithful servant of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, in the character of Chamberlain and Bailie of Roseneath. He had completed his 94th year in February last. His Grace and Bailie Campbell had both been of the old Highland Watch, and were the last survivors of that matchless corps. It is remarkable that they both died on the same day.

26. At London, William Dickinson, Esq. M. P. for Somersetshire.

—. At Glasgow, Miss Janet Cuthell, aged 26 years. She has left to the Royal Infirmary there 500l.

—. At View-Forth, near Stirling, Mrs Mary Newton, spouse of the Rev. John M'Millan, jun.

27. At Glasgow, Mrs A. Wharrie, widow of Mr James Finlay, merchant.

28. At Edinburgh, James Innes, Esq. Secretary of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

29. At Shiels, James Rowan, Esq. of Bellahouston.

29. At Edinburgh, Dr William Henderson, of the Royal Navy, and some time Physician in Glasgow.

31. At Montrose, Miss Mary Brand, daughter

daughter of the late Mr Robert Brand, merchant.

May 31. Mr John M'Arthur, surgeon in Pollockshaws

—. At Kilbarchan, Mr William Campbell, sen. writer.

—. At Kelso, at an advanced age, Mr Archibald Dickson.

Lately, Janet Cormack, in Whitehills, Banffshire, in the 106th year of her age.

June 1. At Dundee, aged 81, Mrs Helen Coutts, relict of Mr James Crawford, merchant there.

—. At Loggie Bank, in his 75th year, John Watt, Esq. of Glentore.

—. At Easter Moffat, much regretted, William Waddell, Esq. of Easter-Moffat.

1. In the 79th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Main, who had been Dissenting Minister of the parish of Drumgoolan for fifty-seven years. He was one of the oldest of the Seceding Body of Presbyterian Clergy in Ireland. When a student, he bore arms in the Royal army as a volunteer, at the battle of Falkirk.

2. At Dundee, Mr John Grieve, merchant there.

—. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr Abraham Barfield, formerly preacher of St James's Chapel

3. At Glasgow, Alexander Pollock, son of Alexander Pollock, Esq. of White Hall.

—. At Aberdeen, Miss Isabella Helen Urquhart, widow of Capt. Wm. Urquhart, late of the 30th regiment.

4. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Patoun, eldest daughter of the late Dr David Patoun, physician in Glasgow.

— At Glenfalloch, Colin Campbell, Esq. of Glenfalloch.

6. At London, the Hon. Mrs Paget, Lady of General Paget, son of the Earl of Uxbridge

7. At Wimbledon, in the 84th year of his age, the Right Rev. Dr Thomas Barnard, Bishop of Limerick, who, when Dean of Derry, was one of that celebrated Club of Literature with Dr Johnson, Garrick, &c. so pleasantly delineated in Goldsmith's poem of *Retaliation*.

—. At Eastside, Mr Henry Otto, late soap-boiler in Dunbar.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr John Burnett bookseller.

8. At London, of an apoplectic fit, the Lady of Sir Walter Stirling of Faskine, Bart. She had been delivered of a daughter a few days before, and was thought to be in a fair way of recovery.

11. At Buxton, Andrew Douglas, Esq. of Ednam House.

12. At Salisbury Green, Miss Janet Dick, eldest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Bart.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
June 2.	211	3½ 4 pr.	60 ⅛ ¼ ⅜
9	210½	4½ —	60 ⅜ ½
16.	210	4½ 5½ —	60 ¼
23.	211	6½ 5¾ —	60 ⅛

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
June 2.	70	86	30	34	22	28	42	48
9.	70	88	27	33	22	30	46	52
16.	70	84	28	34	22	30	37	44
23.	64	74	30	37	24	33	40	52

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peale
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 30.	42 0	23 6	20 0	19 0
June 6.	43 0	24 0	21 0	19 0
13.	43 0	24 6	22 0	18 0
20.	43 6	26 0	24 0	19 0
27.	43 0	27 0	24 0	18 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	d.
June 3.	280	16	15½	68	13	11
01.	220	17	16½	64	13	11
17.	300	18	17½	58	12	12
24.	360	18	17½	63	12	12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The valuable communication of Mr *Carlisle* will appear in our next. *I. M.*'s request shall then be complied with.

Lucinda, we are afraid, could hardly be inserted without giving offence.

Milo will be extremely acceptable.

INVERARY CASTLE ARGYLE SHIRE.